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No. 25,901

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1928. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

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SENT TO PRISON.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER MEN.

CENSORSHIP CASE.

Col. Eaves' Full Judgment Given Below.

"BOYCOTT" INFRINGEMENTS THE MORE SERIOUS.

The printers and publisher of the "Hong Kong Morning Post" were this morning found guilty of contravening the Chinese newspaper censorship regulations and also the Emergency Regulations Ordinance of 1922.

On two censorship charges defendants were nominally fined \$25 or in default seven days' imprisonment without hard labour.

On each of the boycott charges a fine of \$250 was imposed on the printers (each individual partner of the firm) and the publisher was fined \$500 on each charge; in default one month's imprisonment in each case.

"In addition each printer and the publisher must go to prison for one month without hard labour on each charge, these additional sentences also to run concurrently."

If, however, defendants publish an apology in the terms set out in the judgment below a remission of the sentence to imprisonment will be considered.

Col. F. Eaves, the Magistrate, allowed Mr. M. K. Lo's (for the defendants) application for leave to appeal, and there was an amount of argument on the question of bail.

SUGGESTED APOLOGY.

When Lieut.-Col. F. Eaves, D.S.O., sat in the first Court at the Central Magistracy at 9.30 this morning to give his decision in the case in which the printers and publisher of the Hong Kong "Sun Po" are charged at the instance of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, for publishing matters on May 9 and 10 which had not been passed by the Censors, Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, in announcing to his Worship that his client was not in Court, explained that it was "one of the trials and tribulations of the Editor of a Chinese newspaper that he is at the beck and call of the S.C.A."

Mr. Lo said that his client was at that moment at the Secretariat, where he was being questioned in the course of further investigations being made.

His Worship agreed to give judgment in the absence of the defendant.

Lieut.-Col. Eaves then asked prosecuting Counsel, Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, assistant Attorney-General, if he had found out who were the partners of the firm concerned.

Mr. Fitzroy replied in the negative.

Mr. Lo told the Magistrate that if he wished to impose fines on the partners he could do so, but he (Mr. Lo) could not be compelled to disclose the identity of the partners.

Reading his judgment, a lengthy one, Lieut.-Col. Eaves said:—

The Judgment.

In these 8 cases (taken together by consent) an Official of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs charges the Printers and Publisher of the "Hong Kong Morning Post" respectively: (In 4 cases, which I will refer to hereafter as the "censorship cases") with printing and publishing on May 9 and 10, 1928, a newspaper called the "Hong Kong Morning Post" which contained matter in the Chinese language (other than a bona fide trade advertisement) which had not been previously submitted to and passed by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and (in the remaining 4 cases, which I will refer to hereafter as the "Boycott cases") with printing and publishing on the same dates, the same newspaper, which was calculated or intended to persuade or induce persons to refrain from dealing with or trading with persons in the course of trade, business, occupation or employment, contrary to the regulations made under the Emergency Regulations Ordinance 1922.

Censorship.
By Sec. 2 (1) of Ordinance No. 5 of 1922, the Governor in Council was empowered on any occasion which he considered to be an occasion of emergency or public danger to make Regulations in the Public Interest, and by Sec. 2 (2)

(a) Regulations might be made with regard to censorship and the control and suppression of publications. In June 1925 the Governor in Council apparently deemed it necessary to establish a censorship and control over newspapers published in the Chinese language, and made a Regulation (No. 1) that no person should print, publish or distribute any newspaper containing any matter in the Chinese language (other than a bona fide trade advertisement) which had not been previously submitted to and passed by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and a Regulation (No. 2) that no person should print or publish any newspaper calculated or tending to persuade or induce any person or persons, whether individually or as members of the general public, (1) to refrain from dealing with, trading with, working for or hiring any person or persons in the course of trade, business, occupation or employment.

Not Ultra Vires.

The learned solicitor for the Defendants, Mr. M. K. Lo, submitted as a first defence to all the charges that at the date of the alleged offences these regulations were (and still are) ultra vires on two grounds:—Firstly that May 9 and 10 were not occasions of emergency or public danger, and secondly, that the Regulations contravened the Royal Instructions to the Governor. On the first point, he referred me to the preamble to Ordinance No. 5 of 1922, "An Ordinance to confer on the Governor in Council power to make Regulations on occasions of emergency or public danger" and to Section 2 (1) of the same Ordinance. "On any occasion which the Governor in Council may consider to be an occasion of emergency or public danger, he may make any regulations whatsoever which he may consider desirable in the public interest," and argued to the effect that Regulations made on an occasion of Actual emergency or public danger ceased to have any force in law when such emergency or danger ceased. For two reasons I cannot accept this view. Considering the possible danger to the public of one single publication of (say) seditious matter, for the purpose of preventing publication on an occasion of "public danger" may be said to exist continuously from day to day, and prevention is obviously better than cure.

Further it is specially provided by subsection 2 (3) of Ordinance No. 5 of 1922 that any Regulations made under the provisions of Sec. 2 of that Ordinance shall continue in force until repealed by order of the Governor in Council—which appears to me to be a conclusive answer to Mr. Lo's first ground of submission.

Royal Instruction.

On the second point, Mr. Lo re-

GEN. NOBILE NOT YET LOCATED.

VAIN EFFORTS.

SO NEAR: YET SO FAR: FURTHER ATTEMPTS.

WHERE IS AMUNDSEN?

Rome, Yesterday. The "Citta di Milano" reports that the two Norwegian airmen again flew over General Nobile's position, without sighting him. Nobile wirelessed that one of the machines came within two kilometres of him.

Unsuccessful Efforts.

Rome, Yesterday. Further unsuccessful efforts of airmen to locate Nobile are reported from the base ship "Citta di Milano." Directly Captain Risler Larsen and Lieutenant Holm returned from their flight yesterday and learnt that Nobile had seen their seaplanes they resolved to set out again in one machine.

They again, however, failed to spot Nobile's red tent.

Major Maddalena, the Italian airman who only arrived at King's Bay yesterday night in the seaplane "Savoia" from Italy, departed early to-day in search of Nobile with a load of provisions. He returned to King's Bay equally unsuccessful after six-and-a-half hours' reconnoitring.

Message to Nobile.

A message has now been transmitted to Nobile directing him next time to guide the seaplane's course by wireless directly he sights it.

French Seaplane's Journey.

Oslo, Yesterday. There is still no news of the big French Latham seaplane piloted by Commandant Gullbaud with Amundsen aboard, which left Tromsø yesterday evening apparently for Spitzbergen to participate in the search. No anxiety is felt as it is believed that she is heading direct for the spot where the stranded explorers are believed to be.—Reuter.

What Experts Think.

Oslo, Yesterday. There are many rumours with regard to the whereabouts of Gullbaud and Amundsen. Experts believe that they have proceeded direct north to North Eastland in search of Nobile but if they landed on icefloes, they may find it difficult for them to again "take-off."—Reuter.

ferred me to the Royal Instructions dated July 7, 1896, para. XXII in Volume 3 of the "Laws of Hong Kong," published in 1913. These instructions I find were revoked by further Royal Instructions dated February 14, 1917, published in the Hong Kong Government "Gazette" of April 20, 1917, which, however, contained a similar instruction numbered XXVI. This instruction reads "The Governor shall not assent in our name to... (and then by para. 9).—Any Bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable"—except in certain cases of emergency thereafter set out. Mr. Lo argued that the censorship Regulation "was ultra vires as it contravened the Royal Instruction by subjecting Chinese to restrictions to which Europeans are not subjected. It is obvious that this beneficial instruction is to secure to all persons of whatever nationality equal rights in the Colony, and it is incontrovertible that if any European Printer or Publisher prints or publishes matter in the Chinese language he is in common with any other 'person' is subject to and bound by the Censorship Regulation. That no Europeans do publish Chinese Newspapers in the Colony is quite beside the point.

Personal View.

It is not within my province to comment on the expediency of retaining or enforcing regulations made, for example, during a strike, after the public danger contemplated by the authority who made them has, in fact, passed. Presumably there are good and sufficient reasons why the authorities should still continue to exercise censorship and control over matter printed and published in the Vernacular. If the matter the subject of the Boycott cases is a fair sam-

(Continued on Page 7.)

INDO-CHINA CO. MEETING.

HELD THIS MORNING.

REPORT SUBMITTED OF YEAR'S BUSINESS.

"MARKED IMPROVEMENT."

The 47th ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Pedder street, at noon to-day.

The Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Beith was in the chair, and the following directors were present: Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie, and Mr. A. H. White.

Others present were Mr. M. H. Turner, solicitor of the Company, and the following shareholders: Messrs. R. Sutherland, C.B.E., N. V. A. Croucher, A. Murdoch, A. B. Stewart, W. B. Cornaby, A. Piercy, N. L. H. Raiton, A. M. da Silva, Ho Leung, Ho Tang-ying, Lo Man-hin, Ho Shai-kit, Chan Wing and P. Tod.

The Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, — As the time is past for which this meeting is called, and as there is a quorum present, I will ask Mr. Sutherland to read the usual notice.

After Mr. R. Sutherland, C.B.E. After Mr. R. Sutherland, C.B.E., had read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman proceeded:—

The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will as cus-

FAIR WEATHER.

S. winds, moderate, fair, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

The depression over Tongking has filled up. The North China depression is approaching Korea.

tomy, and with your permission, take them as read.

You will no doubt have perused the accounts submitted, with interest, showing as they do a very marked improvement on those of the previous year when the loss on working steamers amounted to \$28,752 17s. 7d. as compared with a profit during the period under review of \$32,490 18s. 1d.

The report in your hands briefly outlines the reason for the greatly improved showing in working account, this being largely attributable to the extraordinary conditions prevailing on the Yangtze; in which trade, as in 1926, the services of our Chinese competitors were, for a period, greatly disorganised through the demands on tonnage by military factions, same being used as transports and for other requirements connected with the civil war centred round the Yangtze Valley from January onwards.

The serious developments at Treaty Ports and their resultant effect, politically and commercially, have been so fully detailed in the public Press, both locally and at Home, that I think you will agree that further reference is unnecessary to international negotiations which are now almost historical, but which at the time were followed, by all who had foreign prestige in China at heart, with feelings of grave anxiety. In addressing you last year, my predecessor referred briefly to what was transpiring on the Yangtze, but in view of the important bearing it has had on the year's results it is perhaps desirable that I should further comment on what subsequently developed in that field of operation.

On the outbreak of trouble in the vicinity of Hankow, during January, 1927, the steamers of our Yangtze fleet played an important part in the evacuation of foreign refugees from Riverine ports to Shanghai, and in order to better co-ordinate the Naval activities with commercial shipping interests, a number of British River steamers, as mentioned last year, were taken over for a short period by the Admiralty at agreed rates of hire, these being operated much in the same way as shipping control tonnage dur-

ATTACK ON KING'S MESSENGER.

FULLER DETAILS.

PROFUSE APOLOGIES: A FATHER'S APPEAL.

POLICE DECISION.

Rome, Yesterday. The Italian newspapers now give details of the attack on the King's messenger. They state that the police arrested the six men concerned, who had no idea that the man they had attacked was one of H.M. the King's messengers. They profusely apologised, and one of them wrote to the messenger, Captain Delafons, explaining that he was the father of a family and begging him not to pursue the matter.

Captain Delafons accordingly declined to prosecute. The police authorities state that the culprits will be punished administratively.—Reuter.

A telegram from London, dated June 16, stated:—Interest has been aroused in London in reports that the Fascists recently assaulted in Milan a King's Messenger travelling between Rome and Milan.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Berne, the King's Messenger was standing in the street in Milan when a Fascist came up and demanded to see his passport. The messenger questioned the Fascist's right to make the demand, but finally accompanied him and three other Fascists to the police station, where the messenger produced his diplomatic passport. He was immediately allowed to go, with apologies, but the four Fascists severely assaulted him in the street.

The British Ambassador, who happened to be in Milan, immediately visited the Prefect of Police and demanded an apology and the arrest of the culprits. The latter were apprehended but it is not known what punishment was meted out to them, nor whether an apology was forthcoming. It is learned in well-informed quarters in London that no protest has been made to the Italian Government. The case is regarded as one of common assault, not of sufficient importance to be brought to the notice of the British Foreign Office. Therefore it will be dealt with locally by the British Embassy at Rome.]

ing the war. Six of our vessels were requisitioned under the conditions mentioned, while the balance of the fleet was laid up at Shanghai with the exception of the Upper River steamer "Kia-wo," also taken over by the Admiralty on January 25 as a "Mobile Depot ship," but on full requisition terms. She is still in their hands.

From April onwards, all our Yangtze sailings were conducted under a Naval Convoy system, this being necessary owing to risk of interference by various Chinese Military forces distributed throughout the Yangtze Valley, one of the chief dangers being the apparent irresponsible firing on shipping by Chinese forts commanding certain reaches and bends of the River.

As regards other branches of the Yangtze service, our agency at Changsha, Ichang and Chungking had to be abandoned early in the year, all trade being at a standstill, and the conditions prevailing making evacuation of foreigners imperative. It was not until September that, with Naval assistance, we were enabled to resume our Changsha service, while during the following month, acting on the recommendation of a British Trade Commission which had investigated conditions existing at Treaty Ports on the Middle and Upper River, we despatched the "Kingwo" from Shanghai to Chungking, and from such time she continued on her usual run between Ichang and Chungking, with varying results. It is quite impossible in the confines of a speech of this nature to convey adequately the almost incredible conditions of shipping trade which have prevailed, and in a great measure are still prevailing, on the Upper and Middle Yangtze, more especially the former.

The position is somewhat cogent summed up by a writer of a recent article in the Press, in which he says:—

"GORJISTAN'S" BACK WAGES.

BONUSES AND DISBURSEMENTS. CAPTAIN & CREW SUCCEEDED IN CLAIM.

SUSTENANCE TILL PAYMENT.

Claims totalling \$28,655.18 were pressed successfully in the Supreme Court, Admiralty Jurisdiction, this morning, on behalf of the Captain, Officers and Crew of the British s.s. "Gorjistan" which was formerly controlled by Messrs. H. M. H. Nemaze.

Mr. Justice P. Jacks (who is at present acting as Puisne Judge) sat as Chief Justice owing to the indisposition of Sir Henry Gollan.

Judgment was given for the claims in full, and costs, and subsistence for claimants until their claims were settled, also passages back to ports where they were engaged—the latter two items being awarded in the nature of special costs.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., K.C. (instructed by Messrs. G. K. Hall Brutton & Co.) appeared for the claimants. The owners of the ship were not represented.

9½ Months' Pay.

There were two claims, one by Captain J. W. Riddoch (the master) and the other by the officers and crew. Mr. Alabaster was granted permission to take the cases together.

Captain Riddoch asked for \$3,379.85 being nine and a half months' wages till May 31, 1928, \$3,007.81 disbursements for the ship, and \$1,414.29 bonuses.

In the second action, the claim totalled \$18,283.23, including pay for all the Chinese seamen. The latter were present in Court.

Captain Riddoch testified that he had been master since Feb. 1925. His salary was \$514.29 per month. In accordance with an agreement between the owners and the China Coast Officers Guild, he and his officers were entitled to a bonus of one month's pay for every year served, in lieu of pension and home leave.

What Amounts Were For.

Captain Riddoch also gave evidence as to the items making up his total claims, \$1,829.41 being for the steward's messing account for the master and officers; \$236.71 due to an officer who had gone home; \$228 for the crew's food; and \$784.63 petty cash disbursements.

The names of the officers concerned were Mr. A. C. Tait (chief officer), Mr. N. N. Birtley (3rd officer), Mr. T. J. Robson (chief engineer), Mr. A. K. Amos (3rd engineer) and Mr. Wong Chun (4th engineer). The claims of these ranged from \$2,298.25 to \$712.50.

"The Carolina" Case.

Mr. Tait gave corroborative evidence. He had served on the ship for three years and four months and had previously been 3rd and 2nd officer. His pay was \$276.57 per month and had hitherto been paid the bonus.

Mr. Alabaster then addressed His Lordship on the question of special costs in the shape of subsistence for the claimants until they were paid, also passages back to ports where they were engaged. His Lordship made the requisite order, the amounts to be gone into by the Registrar. Mr. Alabaster quoted the authority of the "Carolina" case in which it was decided that wages terminate on the date of the writ but subsistence (in the form of special costs) continued till payment. This was done in the "Ling Nam" case, said Mr. Alabaster.

When Scale Was Fixed.

His Lordship had asked for the authority of the bonus mentioned by counsel and witnesses. Accordingly, Captain T. T. Laurensen, D.S.C., branch secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild, was called. He testified that on March 1921, an agreement was arrived at with the owners whereby the rates of pay of the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and the China Navigation Co., Ltd., came into general usage, but owners could pay a bonus of one month for every twelve years served, in lieu of pension and leave privileges.

The "Gorjistan" was arrested by order of the Court on June 1. She is now at the Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock, to which about \$40,000 is due for repairs, the Dock Co. having a lien on the ship.

ENGLAND'S LACK OF BOWLING.

TEST TRIAL DRAWN.

THREE COUNTIES WIN BY AN INNINGS.

WEST INDIES SURPRISED.

Interest in Home cricket, in matches concluded yesterday, lay mostly with the Test Trial at Lord's. No result was reached but the England team established a moral advantage over the Rest. The dearth of powerful bowling was emphasised. Ernest Tyldesley, of Lancashire, ran up 160 not out. Maurice Tate, the Sussex bowler, made the second highest score, 50 not out. For the Rest, D. R. Jardine, the Surrey amateur, claimed 74 not out, the total being 195 for 7.

There were some excellent individual performances in the County matches.

Surrey, Yorkshire and Derbyshire secured innings victories. The other championship fixtures only reached a first innings decision.

Andy Ducat made 208 for Surrey and Bates 200 for Warwick. Rhodes, the Yorkshire and England all-round veteran, took 10 wickets for 87 runs.

The Minor Counties achieved distinction by defeating the West Indian tourists by 42 runs after being 181 runs in arrears on the first innings and following-on.

Scores at Lord's.

At Lord's, the Test trial match (England v. the Rest) was left drawn. Scores:—

England 423 runs for 6 wickets, declared (Tyldesley, E., 160 not out, Tate 58 not out).
The Rest 195 runs for 7 wickets, (D. R. Jardine 74 not out).

Lancashire v. Notts.

At Manchester, Lancashire led Notts on the first innings. Scores:—

Notts 302 runs (Whysall 102) and 10 runs for no wicket.

Lancs. 423 runs for 9 wickets, dec. (Makepeace 101).

Essex v. Surrey.

At Leyton, Essex took to Surrey by an innings and 149 runs. Scores:—

Essex 220 runs and 137 runs.
Surrey 506 runs for 4 wickets, dec. (Ducat 208, Shepherd 145 not out).

York v. Leicester.

At Leeds, Yorkshire beat Leicestershire by an innings and 28 runs. Scores:—

Leicestershire 142 runs (Rhodes 6 wickets for 55 runs) and 121 runs (Rhodes 4 for 32).
Yorkshire 291 runs (Oldroyd 101).

Sussex v. Hampshire.

At Horsham, Sussex led Hampshire on the first innings. Scores:—

Hants 199 runs (Rev. F. B. R. Browne 6 for 50) and 214 runs for 6 wickets, dec.
Sussex 232 runs and 55 runs for 1 wicket.

Warwick v. Worcester.

At Birmingham, Warwickshire led Worcestershire on the first innings. Scores:—

Worcestershire 312 runs (Fox 116 runs) and 112 runs for 3 wickets.
Warwick 402 runs for 8 wickets, dec. (Bates 200).

Derby v. Northants.

At Derby, Derbyshire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 50 runs. Scores:—

Derby 378 runs (Jackson 106).
Northants 136 runs and (following-on) 187 runs.

Gloucester v. Cambridge.

At Cheltenham, Gloucestershire defeated Cambridge University by six wickets. Scores:—

Cambridge 182 runs and 165 runs.
Gloucester 213 runs and 136 runs for 4 wickets.

Minor Counties v. West Indies.

At Exeter, the Minor Counties beat the West Indies by 42 runs. Scores:—

West Indies 239 runs and 103 runs (Hazelton, of Buckinghamshire, 6 wickets for 45 runs).

Minor Counties 108 runs (Griffith 5 for 19) and (following-on) 326 (Lockett, of Staffordshire, 154).

—Reuter

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AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
TUESDAY, the 26th June, 1928,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at No. 7 Knutsford Terrace,
Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

A quantity of
**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.**
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
On View from Monday, the 25th
June, 1928.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, June 19, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, 1928,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at No. 2 Torres Building,
Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

A quantity of
**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.**
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
On View from Tuesday, the 26th
June, 1928.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, June 19, 1928.

NOTICES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, 1928, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th June to 4th July, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 29th May, 1928.

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

Issue of 150,000 New Ordinary
Shares of \$10 Each, Credited
as Fully Paid Up.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Register of Members
of the Company will be CLOSED
from 1st July, 1928, to the 10th
July, 1928, both days inclusive,
during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 16th June, 1928.

THE
**WELCOME
STUDIO,**
EXPERT OUTDOOR
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

QUICKEST SERVICE
IN
DEVELOPING, PRINTING,
AND
ENLARGING.

ADDRESS:
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(BEHIND HONG KONG
ELECTRIC CO. SHOWROOM).

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Markets supplied.

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interested in overseas commerce, and
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X BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN 1841. X

PUBLIC AUCTION.

U. K.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be
held on MONDAY, the 25th day
of June, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the
Offices of the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency
the Governor, of one Lot of Crown
Land at Ma Tau Kok in the
Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of
75 years with the option of renewal
at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the
Surveyor of His Majesty the King,
for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Area	Annual Rent	Estimated Value
1	As per sale plan.	6,000	600	6,000

**GRAND
TATTOO**

**EMBLEM
COMPETITION.**

Open to all Residents in the
Colony—Young and Old.

An Emblem is required
for the Grand Tattoo.
The conventional lion
which was the emblem of
the Wembley Exhibition is
a good example of the idea
required.

The design should be
simple and capable of
being expressed in a block
for printing and also in
such a form as to con-
stitute an appropriate sou-
venir of the Tattoo.

No lettering should be
embodied in the design.
The design must be
original and drawn on
white paper; drawing must
not be less than five inches
across.

The Adjudicators will
consider the idea rather
than the execution of the
drawing; but senders are
requested to be as neat as
possible in expressing their
designs.

A prize of \$30.00 will
be awarded to the sender
of the design accepted by
the Adjudicators, whose
decision must be consid-
ered as final.
The full name and ad-
dress of the sender must
be clearly written on the
back of the drawing; no
name should appear on
the front.

While the Committee
can accept no responsibility
for loss or damage the
drawing will be returned
if stamped addressed en-
velopes are enclosed.

Designs should be sent
not later than Tuesday,
July 10th and addressed
as follows:

"Emblem Competition."
MR. J. H. HUNT,
General Secretary,
"Grand Tattoo",
Y.M.C.A., Kowloon.

**NOTICE
TO SHIPOWNERS,
MASTERS & AGENTS.**

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STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong
during June, 1928, standard time
for the 120th meridian, East of
Greenwich, is as follows:—

	Sunrise	Sunset
20	5.59	7.10
21	5.59	7.10
22	5.59	7.10
23	5.40	7.10
24	5.40	7.11
25	5.40	7.11
26	5.40	7.11
27	5.41	7.11
28	5.41	7.11
29	5.41	7.11
30	5.42	7.11

YOUNG SETTLERS.

TRAINING CHILDREN FOR
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

FARM SCHOOLS.

Mr. J. Rankine Finlayson, of
Manchester, who has recently re-
turned from a visit to Western Aus-
tralia, in the course of a second
interview with a "Manchester
Guardian" representative referred
further to the work done at the
Fairbridge Farm Schools near Pin-
jarra, for which 115 boys and girls
left England the latter part of
April. At the schools, there are
about 17, children, and the new
contingent will bring the establish-
ment up to its full complement.

The work originated with Mr.
Kingsley Fairbridge, a Rhodes
scholar, who conceived the idea of
taking children from Britain to
Western Australia and there train-
ing them for the land, which so
greatly needs settlers. At Oxford,
in 1909, Mr. Fairbridge founded the
Child Emigration Society (incor-
porated), which has headquarters
in London, and of which Sir
Arthur Lawley is the chairman.
The Society works in co-operation
with the Children's Farm School
Immigration Society of Western
Australia (incorporated), which Mr.
Fairbridge founded in 1918 as an
Australian branch of the parent so-
ciety.

The farm schools at Pinjarra
were actually started in 1912. Mr.
Fairbridge's death in 1924 was a
calamity, but after meeting with
setbacks and difficulties the
schemes seem now to be on a solid
foundation, and Mr. Finlayson
formed the most favourable impres-
sions of the value and possibilities
of the work. In the splendid cli-
mate and the open-air conditions
of their life the pale-faced English
children are reborn as it were, into
a new life of hope. It should,
however, be made clear that only
children of sound constitution, like-
ly or certain to profit in their new
sphere, are selected for training.

Clearing the School Estate.

The school estate consists of
3,000 acres, 800 of which had now
been cleared at a cost of about \$15
an acre, and it is hoped that by the
end of the year the clearance will
have reached 1,000 acres. When
the full complement of children is
in residence there will be a staff of
fifty, together with forty trainees—
i.e., children who have received the
school's training and attained the
age of 14. These trainees are kept
at the school until they are 16,
when places on the land are readily
found for them. After they have
gone on the land the school keeps in
close touch with them until the age
of 21. Boys, it is interesting to
know, earn 15s. and their keep, and
girls 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. and keep
while on the land, and at least half
of these earnings are kept for them
by the school for investment and
accumulation. The result is that at
21 the young investor has a sub-
stantial sum to his credit, and, hav-
ing served an apprenticeship to
farming, the chance is open to him
to secure some land for himself and
start the life of a settler.

Though the schools are essentially
training schools every care is taken
to avoid in them anything that
smacks of what we have come to
think of as "an institution." The
children live in well-built, roomy
cottages—fourteen in each, in
charge of a matron, and the cost
of maintenance is 18s. 9d. per child
per week. Towards this the Im-
perial, Western Australian, and
Commonwealth Governments con-
tribute 4s. 3d. each, the balance of
8s. being realized by voluntary
subscriptions and the sale of farm
produce, the second a source of in-
come which, it is anticipated, will
in the not distant future go a long
way towards meeting the expendi-
ture incurred. The intention, in
fact, is to make the schools, if not
self-supporting in the full sense of
the term, at any rate in the receipt
of additional revenue. Each year
more acres are put under cultiva-
tion; the wool from a flock of 500
sheep is sold, and cows, pigs, and
poultry also bring in handsome re-
venue, and the cultivation of an
orchard is a scheme now in hand.

Before any revenue can be ob-
tained from these sources, however,
the needs of the school-colony have
to be supplied. Last year the re-
venue account was augmented by
this means to the extent of £2,000,
whereas three years ago the amount
was some £400.
A "Manchester Cottage" Proposed.
The State school stands within
the grounds, and seven cottages—
wooden erections, costing from
£500 to £600 each, reminiscent of
comfortable Swiss chalets—are
now in course of construction for
the reception of the homeland chil-
dren now on their way. Mr.
Finlayson suggests that Manches-
ter might like to follow the example
of Glasgow and give one of these
cottages to be named "Manchester
Cottage," as Glasgow have already
given one named "Glasgow
Cottage."

Suitable settlers on the land is
the supreme requirement of West-
ern Australia, and it is Mr.
Finlayson's conviction that the
Fairbridge movement can be ex-
tended by the establishment of
other training schools on the same
lines. For Western Australia this
would be an untold benefit; and
there would, he suggests, be re-
ciprocal benefit to the motherland
with her problem of overcrowding.
Meanwhile the Fairbridge Farm
School Committee ask assistance in
the full establishment of the school-
colony, in the completion of the
orchard scheme (whereby fruit and
jams may be added to the produce
of the farm), and the establishment
of a dairy and a hospital, in addi-
tion to the further seven cottages
that are now being built to bring
the school into a position to receive
its full complement of children.

The address of the Child Emi-
gration Society is Savoy House,
115, Strand, London, W. C. 2.

PRINCELY SPONSOR.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER
SWORN AS PEER.

MEDIAEVAL CEREMONY.

There was a fleeting glimpse of
the real fabric of the British Con-
stitution in the House of Lords,
when the Duke of Gloucester
(Prince Henry) accompanied by
the Prince of Wales, was intro-
duced into the House and took the
oath as a peer.

As a rule, the entrance of
Royalty into any assembly is a
signal for everyone to rise, but in
the House of Lords it was Royalty
that stood and the members of
the House that remained seated.

While the Prince of Wales, acting
as sponsor for his brother, stood
erect in his brightly coloured
Parliamentary robes, Lord
Birkenhead lounged with his
hands in his pockets on a bench
just opposite, Lord Carson sat
cross legged a little further along,
and the other peers were in simi-
larly casual attitudes.

When the two Princes passed the
Lord Chancellor, it was they who
bowed with elaborate courtesies,
while he, seated on the
Woolsack and wearing his quaint
three-cornered hat, made no
movement of any kind in acknowl-
edgment, but continued to look
straight ahead with the fixed ex-
pression of a graven image, re-
lates the "Daily News and West-
minster Gazette."

Three Bows.

It was not till the new Duke of
Gloucester had reached the seat
specially provided for him on the
left of the Throne that any ap-
proach to normal manners entered
into the ceremony.

The Duke rose from his seat
and bowed to the Lord Chan-
cellor, who, while remaining seated,
turned round to his left and paid
the Duke the compliment of bow-
ing in return, and even of tem-
porarily raising his hat.

This ceremony was performed
three times. After receiving the
first bow from the Lord Chan-
cellor, the Duke sat down. He
promptly rose again, bowed, and
resumed his seat. Yet a third
time he rose, bowed, and sat
down. The Lord Chancellor took
off his hat three times.

Mediaeval English.

The ceremony was as mediae-
val as the English of the Letters
Patent, read by Sir Arthur
Thring, Clerk of Parliament, as
the Duke of Gloucester, support-
ed by the Prince of Wales and the
Duke of Sutherland, stood in his
robes. Free from any punctua-
tion, it ran like this:

"Know ye that we of our
special grace certain knowl-
edge and mere motion do by
these presents advance create
and prefer Our most dear son
and most faithful counsellor
Prince Henry William
Frederick Albert Knight of our
most noble Order of the Garter
Knight Grand Cross of our
Royal Victorian Order Captain
10th Royal Hussars to the state
degree style dignity title and
honour of Baron Culloden
Earl of Ulster and Duke
of Gloucester and by these pre-
sents do dignify invest and en-
able him by girding him with
a sword and by a cap of honour
and a coronet of gold on his
head and by giving into his
hand a rod of gold to have and
to hold

The Writ of Summons which
followed was no less quaint:

"We strictly enjoin com-
mand you upon the faith and
allegiance by which you are
bound to us that considering
the difficulty of the said affairs
and dangers impending (waiv-
ing all excuses) you be person-
ally present at our aforesaid
Parliament with us and with
the prelates nobles and
peers

The Duke repeated the oath of
allegiance in a pleasant, clear
voice, and signed the Peers' Roll.
He had to pay \$1,100—the usual
amount—before being introduced
into the House.

Up to the present (says the "N.
O. Daily News") to hand about
180 passengers have signified their
intention of sailing by the "P. & O.
s.s. 'Rawalpindi'" when she makes
the trip to Tientsin and Weihaiwei.
The "Rawalpindi" is due in Shang-
hai on the 25th, leaving the fol-
lowing day.

DR. ROSENBACH.

WOULD HAVE PAID £20,000
FOR "ALICE."

"FANCY PRICES."

Dr. A. S. Rosenbach, the famous
American book collector, who re-
cently left for New York after
buying during his two months'
visit to Europe literary treasures
costing between £300,000 and
£400,000.

"I still retain the impression
that England is the greatest treas-
ure house in the world," Dr.
Rosenbach said to a "Daily Mail"
reporter recently.

"As a result of my statement to
"The Daily Mail" on March 19 I
received more than 10,000 letters
and I acquired many things of
great value." He continued:

Among the most interesting were
some important George Washington
letters and some letters written by
Shelley in 1818. I also bought
many early printed books offered
by readers of "The Daily Mail."

I have acquired the portrait of
Dr. Johnson painted by John Opie
in 1782, when Dr. Johnson was 73,
and mentioned in Boswell's "Life."
A small copy of the painting is in
the National Portrait Gallery.

I have bought several private
libraries, but am not yet at liberty
to disclose the names of the ven-
dors. I bought many treasures in
Vienna, Paris, Berlin, and in one
German monastery I secured a
ninth century manuscript.

I regret that England is to lose
the manuscript of "Alice in Won-
derland."

I have received thousands of re-
quests by letter, and even by
Trans-Atlantic telephone, that the
manuscript should be exhibited in
New York and Philadelphia, and
there is no doubt that it will be
exhibited. I consider the price I
paid, \$15,400, which has been criti-
cised as absurd, very cheap and
would certainly have bid over
£20,000.

Personally I think England
suffered an even greater loss by my
purchase for £10,500 of the diary
of Dr. John Ward, of Stratford-on-
Avon. It has many references to
Shakespeare and Drayton and some
to Shakespeare's family which do
not appear to have been previously
noticed.

HONG KONG HOTEL VISITORS.

June 18, 1928.

Messrs. A. M. Birchall, J.
Burbeck, Max Brizon.
Messrs. Caveng, E. J. Carmi-
chael, Mr. and Mrs. Y. J. Cokely.
Mr. A. Dodd.
Messrs. Stuart J. Fuller, R. E.
Hope Falkner.
Messrs. Greese, Paul Guest.
Messrs. A. F. Henry, W. P. Hunt.
Miss E. P. Hughes.
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Janes, Mr.
A. R. Johnstone.
Mr. J. L. Kiek.
Messrs. Eric Moller, H. P. Miller,
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mossop, Mr.
and Mrs. Martinband.
Mr. A. Onderoyzer.
Mr. F. N. Quen.
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rose, Mr. C.
Robertson.
Messrs. W. M. Simmons, C.
Stigter.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Trayner, Mr. H.
Tulp.
Mr. and Mrs. Welsmann, Mr. G.
Wragge.

WILL SET ASIDE.

A settlement was reached in the
litigation concerning estate valued
at between £10,000 and £12,000 of
Miss Sydney Price, late of the Cam-
march Hotel, Llangammarch,
Brecon, who died in February 1927,
aged 70.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Gladys
Falconer, of Upper Gloucester-
place, London, N. W., as sole ex-
ecutrix and beneficiary, propounded
a will dated November 5, 1925.

The defendants, Miss Sarah Ann
Price, of the Cammarch Hotel, and
the Rev. Rhys Price, cousins of
Miss Price, alleged that Miss Price
was not of sound mind at the time,
and that the will was obtained by
the undue influence of Mrs.
Falconer, which was denied. Mrs.
Falconer said she did not propose to
proceed further with the case. The
charge of undue influence against
her was unreservedly withdrawn.
She would receive a certain sum
in respect of services rendered to
the late Miss Price. In addition
the will of November 25 would be
pronounced against and the costs of
all parties come out of the estate.
Mr. Artemus Jones, K.C., for the
defendants, acquiesced and judg-
ment was entered accordingly.

Up to the present (says the "N.
O. Daily News") to hand about
180 passengers have signified their
intention of sailing by the "P. & O.
s.s. 'Rawalpindi'" when she makes
the trip to Tientsin and Weihaiwei.
The "Rawalpindi" is due in Shang-
hai on the 25th, leaving the fol-
lowing day.



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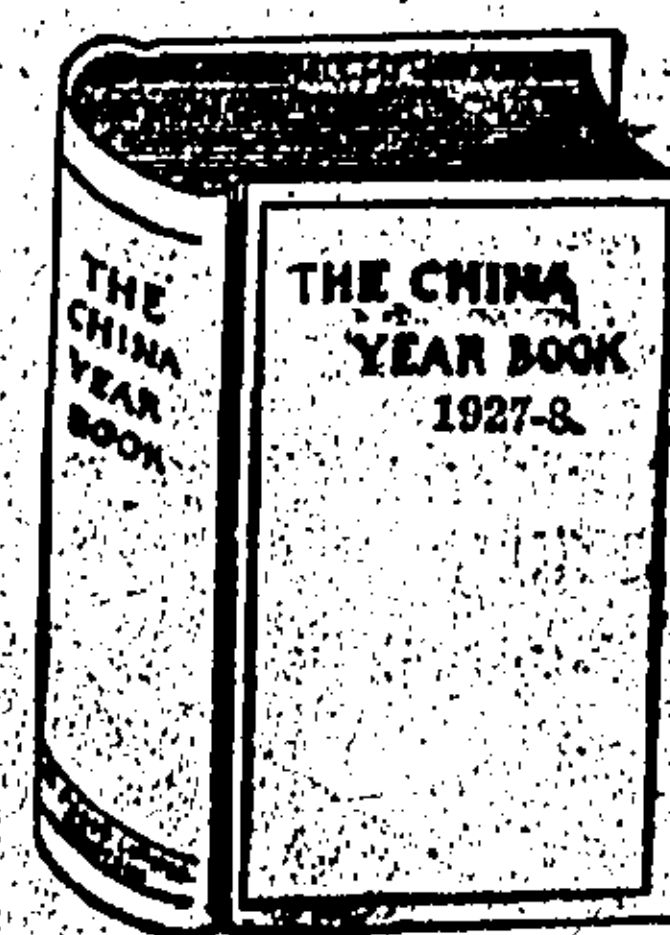
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 KOREA MARU (Calls at Keelung) .. Tuesday, 20th June.
 SHINYO MARU .. Tuesday, 10th July.
 LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via
 Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.
 HARUNA MARU .. Saturday, 30th June.
 KAMO MARU .. Saturday, 14th July.
 SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
 TANGO MARU .. Wednesday, 20th June.
 AKI MARU .. Wednesday, 26th July.
 BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
 GENOA MARU .. Wednesday, 27th June.
 SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
 Mexico & Panama.
 GINYO MARU .. Thursday, 12th July.
 SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
 KAMAKURA MARU .. Tuesday, 17th July.
 NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
 TAKAKURA MARU .. Wednesday, 4th July.
 LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Geneva, Marseilles.
 DURBAN MARU .. Tuesday, 10th July.
 CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
 RANGOON MARU .. Saturday, 30th June.
 NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 AKI MARU .. Friday, 22nd June.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 PENANG MARU (Moji direct) .. Thursday, 21st June.
 BINGO MARU .. Saturday, 23rd June.
 SEIYO MARU (Moji direct) .. Tuesday, 26th June.
 ATSUTA MARU .. Tuesday, 26th June.
 MATSUYE MARU .. Wednesday, 27th June.
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore
 Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
 ALTAI MARU .. Wednesday, 11th July.
 RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,
 Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
 MANILA MARU .. Saturday, 30th June.
 BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
 TACOMA MARU .. Thursday, 23rd June.
 INDUS MARU .. Thursday, 5th July.
 DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND
 MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
 PANAMA MARU .. Sunday, 8th July.
 CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
 SHUNKO MARU .. Thursday, 5th July.
 SEATTLE MARU .. Wednesday, 26th July.
 VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and
 Japan ports.
 ARABIA MARU (From Shanghai) .. Monday, 2nd July.
 BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
 HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
 MENADO MARU .. Friday, 22nd June 10 a.m.
 NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
 HAVANA MARU .. End of June.
 JAPAN PORTS.
 SEATTLE MARU .. Saturday, 23rd June.
 BATAVIA MARU .. Saturday, 7th July.
 KEELUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
 SEATTLE MARU (direct to Keelung) .. Saturday, 23rd June.
 KISHU MARU .. Sunday, 24th June Noon.
 HOZAN MARU .. Sunday, 1st July Noon.
 TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
 KOIKU MARU .. Thursday, 28th June noon.
 BATAVIA MARU .. Saturday, 7th July.
 For further particulars please apply to—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
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FORESAIL MISHAP.

STEAMER SHOULD HAVE BEEN PREPARED.

"MARY" BLAMED.

Due precaution and a quick appreciation were what Mr. Justice Bateson and the Elder Brethren in the Admiralty Court asked for in the steamer following a sailer up the Thames in something approaching a gale, when the sailer's foresheet carried away, and the steamer first collided with her and then with another steamer at anchor.

The steamer at anchor, heading down to the flood tide, the "Yewglen" sued the up-coming steamer which hit her, the "Mary," and the "Mary" put the blame on the sailer, the "Yewglen." They were in St. Clement's Reach, and the hour was the beginning of the afternoon of June 19 last.

Many counsel had various reasons to advance for differently assigning the blame—Mr. Lewis Noad was for the stationary plaintiff instructed by Messrs. Crump and Son; Mr. E. Aylmer Digby, K.C., and Mr. R. F. Hayward appeared for the "Mary," instructed by Messrs. Waltons and Co., and Mr. G. P. Langton, K.C., and Mr. Alfred T. Bucknill were for the sailer, "Yewglen," instructed by Messrs. Keene, Marsland, Bryden and Besant.

The "Mary," 1,257 tons gross, and 231 feet long, was coming in from Riga, and her pleading was that the "Yewglen," at 200 yards distance ahead, instead of continuing her port tack to the north shore going up, attempted to wind and get out of control and gathered sternway.

The "Yewglen" said that after her foresheet broke away, and she lowered it for repairs, she was on the south side of the river heading to the north shore when the "Mary," which had been following, attempted to pass to the south of her. With no foresail set the "Yewglen" started to drift astern under the influence of western wind and tide, and shouting that she was out of control, did not prevent the collisions.

In his judgment, Mr. Justice Bateson said he blamed only the "Mary." Much talk had turned on estimates of times and distances. The "Yewglen" was at anchor in a proper place, and could have in a share of the blame. She was at a buoy nearly opposite Stoneness Point in line with the point and the landing stage on the chart. She was 800 feet or thereabouts below or to the south of mid channel on the wrong side of the channel for an up-coming steamer. His lordship continued:—There cannot be any doubt that it happened on the south side, because the pilot of the "Mary" said his course up St. Clement's Reach was with the bow of the "Arethusa," which was moored bows up river, and Johnsons chimney in line ahead, and if the line is projected down St. Clement's Reach it will pass through a point 800 feet below the buoy I have referred to well over on the south side, so that on his own story the collision happened on that course, some 600 feet below the buoy, it is quite clear he was on his wrong side.

More to the South. But in my view the collision was more to the south than that, and somewhere between that line and a line adjoining the "Yewglen's" buoy and another buoy lower down, below the Worcester out in the river at that point. A line showing this buoy is referred to constantly in the evidence, and I think the collision happened between the line of these two buoys

SHIPPING SECTION.

and the line on which the "Mary" said she was coming up, probably about halfway, perhaps 300 feet out from the buoy.

In the second collision the "Yewglen" was struck by the "Mary," and driven on to the buoy, and after the collision the "Yewglen" went in close to the New Globe Wharf. The wind was westerly, a strong breeze amounting at times to a moderate gale. The tide was flood, running at about 3 knots. The "Yewglen" was coming up river under mainsail and foresail only, and with the wind as it was she was obliged to tack up the reach.

There was another barge in the reach, but that barge is not material in this case, in my judgment, although some attempt was made to use it as an excuse for not keeping on the proper side of the river, by the "Mary." I am satisfied that that barge had no real influence on the navigation. The "Yewglen" coming up made her last tack but one on the port tack. In standing across from the north shore, the cringles of her foresail, the chains which pass round the fore hawse, gave way—or rather one of them gave way—and thereupon the sail had to be lowered.

The master of the barge in that weather kept his barge going under his mainsail, and he tacked on the north shore and came across to the south shore on the starboard tack successfully, with only his mainsail. He instructed his mate to repair the foresail as quickly as he could, by going down into the cabin or fore-castle to get a piece of wire, which the mate did, and mended it with this piece of wire, shackling to the bowline cringle.

Hoisting the Sail. That took time. Having stood over with only his mainsail, set to the south shore, the master went about again on the edge of the channel, somewhere in the neighbourhood of these two outer buoys. He went about, and I think got on to the port tack, and was proceeding across channel, as he had come from the north shore. But before he had got any distance, or had got away on his tack properly, the mate said he was ready to haul up the foresail, and the master, keeping his vessel going—he did not want to get into trouble in a wind like that by not keeping on, assented, and the mate tried to haul up the foresail. It would take him all his time, because it is a job enough for one man in fine weather, and he might have to take the haliard to the winch to get it up at all.

He got it partly up, but for some reason, whether the wind or whether the master, looking at what the mate was doing and keeping an eye on him, took his eye off other matters, the ship flew up into the wind, and the mate, who had got the sail up as far as he could by hauling without making use of the winch, was told by the master to let the sail go again, and the barge began to drift astern. Just about the time that these difficulties arose he saw—I don't suppose for the first time—but he saw the "Mary" coming up-river, practically coming straight for him, and although he waved and shouted the "Mary" came on and just shaved him, touching the "Yewglen" on the starboard quarter, as I think, the starboard bow, very close to the stern. Whether it was the actual stern or not I do not know, but there was a mark, somebody said might be due to the collision, on the bow. I think in the course of these manoeuvres the "Yewglen" had got a little out towards midway, perhaps half-way. She had got into the wind, her foresail had been pulled up and let down, and the vessel began to gather stern-way. All that would take some time, not a great deal of time, but sufficient time to give warning to any good lookout of what was going on.

Helm Allowance. Meantime the "Mary" had been going up in about mid-channel, or perhaps a little south. As she got further up she saw there were only these two sailing vessels in the reach. There was nothing else, but she failed to see any of these happenings on the "Yewglen," except when the "Yewglen" began to move astern. I think, quite obviously, up to that time she intended to shave close by the "Yewglen," which was not an unnatural thing to do perhaps. I am not sure, however, I should approve of it in an empty reach like this, with plenty of room. It seems to me that allowance ought to be made for anything happening on these sailing vessels where you have plenty of room. A little port helm or a little starboard in good time would enable you to go up in perfect safety.

But the "Mary" stood on until she was very close to the "Yewglen." She put the distance at 600 feet when the "Yewglen" was ahead of her. I think it was less, because, although she starboarded, hard-starboarded and reversed her engines, she had only altered her course very little indeed. Her

pilot said one point; and she had only got her engines moving five or six seconds before she struck the "Yewglen." I think that that shows insufficient attention. It is very difficult to say it was bad lookout in the sense that the sailing barges were not seen. I think in a general way they were known to be in the reach, but no attention was paid to them to inform the pilot of the trouble this barge had got into; if he had been informed he would have had plenty of time and opportunity to keep clear of both "Yewglen" and "Yewglen."

After the collision with the "Yewglen," I think the "Mary" made another mistake. The only angle she got by striking the "Yewglen" was very small. It was suggested that it was much more, but I cannot accept that. The "Mary" was travelling practically at eight knots when she struck the barge. The barge was light and would swing round very quickly, and there is no reason that I can see, if the collision happened so far out as I have put it, why this point of deflection of her course—a small deflection of a point or a little more—should not have been corrected so as to have escaped collision altogether with the "Yewglen." Of course, if it is true that the collision happened much farther out in the river where the "Mary" wants to put it, there is no doubt the "Mary" ought to have kept out of the second collision.

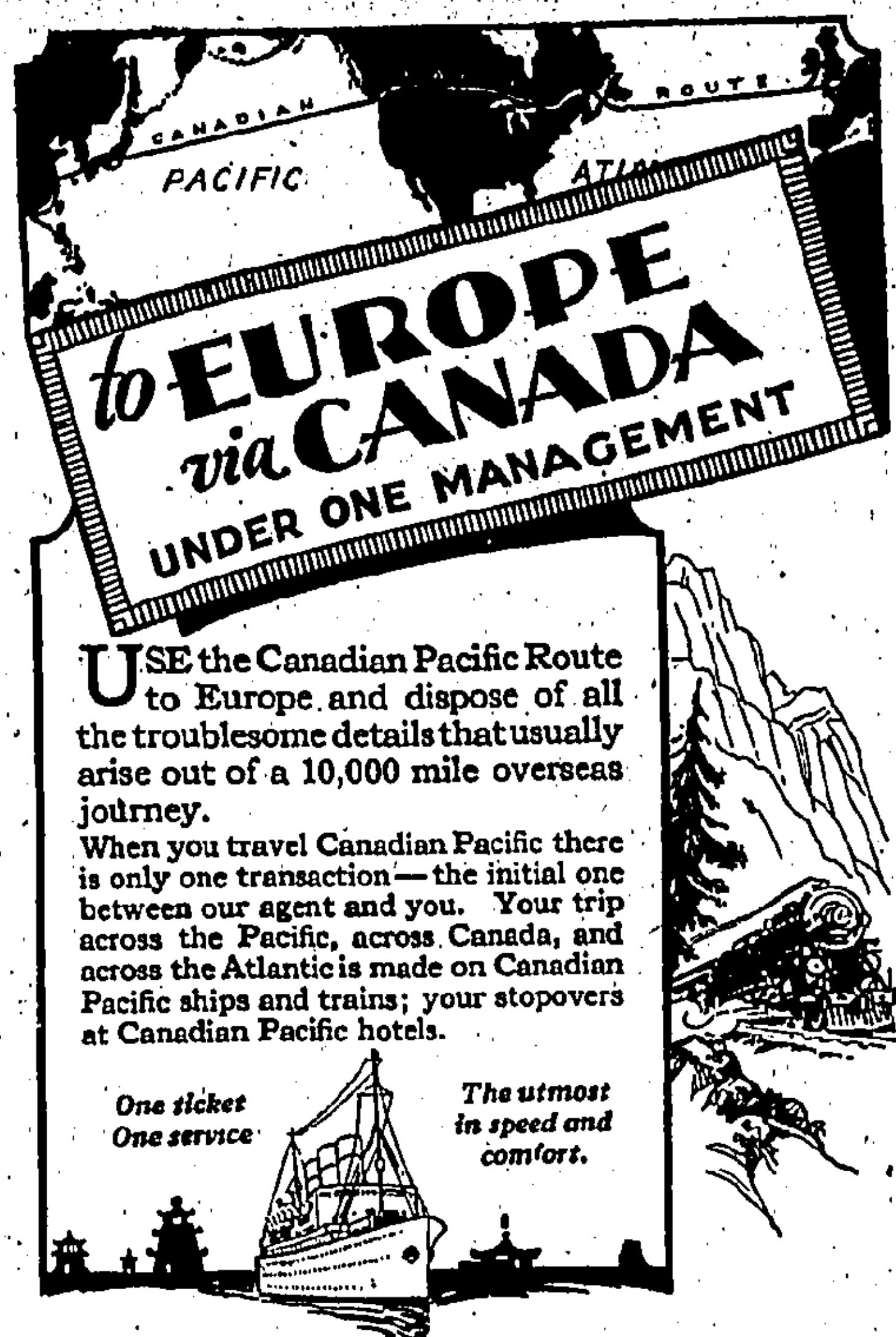
There is no reason that I can see why the "Mary" should not have kept up to the north. It is quite clear to my mind that nobody on the "Mary" saw the absence of the foresail on the starboard tack or on the port tack, the last tack of all, and the last tack but one. They never saw the sail being hoisted up and let down again. They saw the sail being hoisted one way, but they did not see it go both ways. There are matters which they ought to have seen.

Turned Round Fast. I cannot accept the view that the barge ever got so much as a point or a point and a half across on the starboard bow of the "Mary," for I do not see how she could have come back that long distance in the time. She would have got out too far north across the middle of the river, and could not have got to where the "Mary" was, 600 feet from the crossing point, in the time. The "Mary" let go an anchor just after the collision with the barge, the starboard anchor, and that no doubt would turn her very fast, and no doubt did, and the tide and the reversing of her engines would all assist to bring her round quick.

Between the "Mary" and the "Yewglen" the collision was stern of the "Mary" and port bow of the "Yewglen" at an angle of about two points forward on the "Yewglen," which indicates that even if the "Yewglen" was heading something like East down river the (Continued on Page 5.)

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FORESAIL MISHAP.

(Continued from Page 4.)

"Mary" must have altered some seven points or so in her turn. Although the distance was not long, the various factors involving a turn quickly do not seem to me to militate against the angle. It may be that the angle was a little less, and has been exaggerated by the people who saw it, but the damage was certainly substantial, showing that not a good deal of way had been got off the "Mary" in her collision with the "Yewglen" and her manoeuvres before colliding with the "Yewglen."

I have asked the Elder Bethren to give me their assistance in this case, and it has been very helpful, and they advise me that the difficulties of the barge must have been noticeable to those on the "Mary" in sufficient time to have enabled them to have avoided the barge by slight helm action, and that after the collision they failed to correct themselves. Further, that if one anchor had been let go, the second anchor might also have been let go. Both are patent anchors, and there is no reason why both should not have been dropped. The documents of the "Mary" all seem to support the view, so far as you can rely upon translation of foreign languages, which is always a matter of question, that nothing was seen of the difficulties of the barge is shown by the fact that she is described in the logbook as tacking on the starboard side, and the other entry is tacking when ahead; that is one of the reasons why I cannot accept the one or one and a half points on the starboard bow. The engine log of the "Mary" puts the interval between the two collisions as two minutes—1.42 p.m. and 1.44 p.m. An effort was made to get away from these two minutes in the course of the evidence, but, as it was pointed out, there always is in these cases a presented a minute to play with. I think the time was sufficient to allow the correcting of the small alteration that had taken place on the first collision. I have also the report of the master of the "Yewglen," who seems to me to state his case very fairly.

Preliminary Acts.
I want to say this: In these cases where there are three parties—it does not matter so much to the Court; the Court always has its troubles—but it is highly inconvenient not to have the proper preliminary acts relating to both collisions. In this case the "Mary" has elected—and quite properly within the rules—to give no information in her preliminaries with regard to the collision with the "Yewglen." She is sued by the "Yewglen" for collision with the "Yewglen," and quite properly she only deals with the "Yewglen." When she puts in her defence to the "Yewglen" she has not got to state any of those interesting details which so often contain useful information as to when the other vessel was seen, the course and standing of own ship, and so on, with regard to the "Yewglen." She has not got to say what her charges of neglect are against the "Yewglen," and does not do it. But she indicated what she was going to say, and the "Yewglen" has to make the best of it, and the "Yewglen" has also had to make the best of it.

I suppose the "Yewglen" might have asked for particulars, but probably the "Yewglen" thought they were on velvet, and did not care to bother. One could only draw inferences of what the case was going to be against the "Yewglen." The pleadings seem to say they were 200 yards away from the "Yewglen" when they saw her getting out of control and gathering sternway. Now, if the distance was anything like that one cannot understand how they failed to keep clear. It states, "and having no foresail set," just before the collision, was "trying to hoist her foresail, continued to come astern, and with her starboard quarter struck the bluff of the starboard bow of the "Mary," forcing her head round more to port," so that the complaint against her was that the "Yewglen" did not continue her port tack by reason of having no foresail set. She, of course, drifted astern whilst trying to hoist the foresail, and I cannot see that there was any neglect—certainly no other than I have described, except that Mr. Digby said that if the barge had seen the "Mary" earlier she had no right to go about at all on the port tack. But I think she came to wind through no fault of her own; at any rate, no neglect has been proved against her, and in hoisting the foresail she was doing her best in the circumstances to get on with her voyage.

Judgment was against the "Mary" the sailor getting her costs from the "Yewglen," and the "Yewglen" the costs so paid and her own costs from the "Mary."

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Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	YUENSANG	Sun., 24th June at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	FOOKSANG	Thurs., 5th July at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, S'hai, & HOSANG		Wed., 11th July at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	KUTSANG	Wed., 20th July at 7 a.m.
Canton	KWONGSANG	Thurs., 21st June at 7 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	NAMSANG	Sat., 23rd June at 10 a.m.
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Hong Kong, 14th June, 1928.

Paris, Yesterday.—The Govern-
ment has decided to submit to Par-
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The Cabinet has decided, with a view to circumventing speculation, that the final text of its proposals and the rate of stabilisation should only be fixed at the last moment, after foreign exchanges have all closed. It is believed that the Government will request both the Chamber and the Senate to remain in session uninterruptedly until the Bill is voted.—Reuter.



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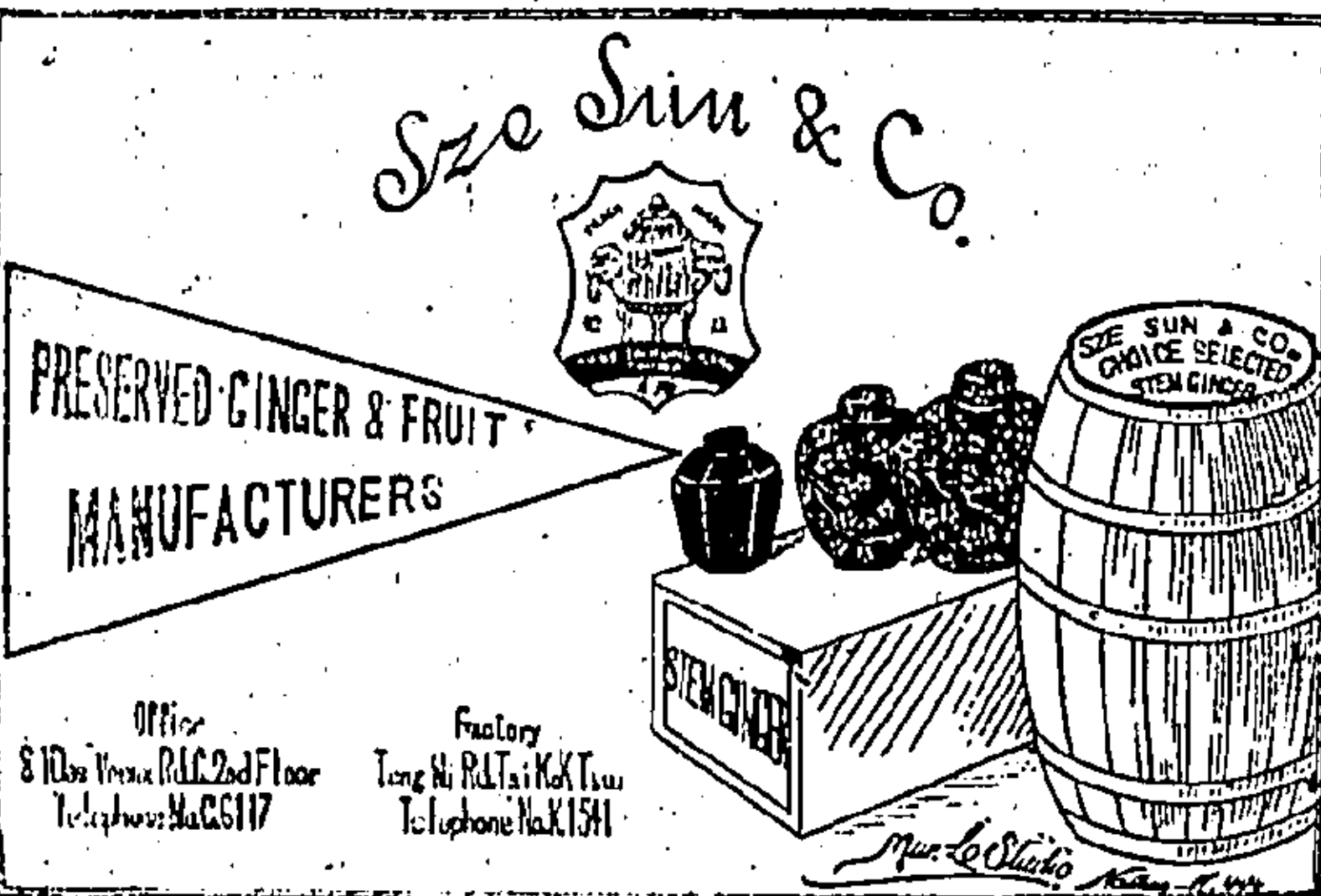
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Hong Kong, Wednesday, June 20, 1928.

FLYING THE ATLANTIC

Before the hustle and the bustle dies down in most parts of the world, particularly in the United States where, not unnaturally perhaps, such hustle and bustle has been more pronounced than elsewhere, it should really be stated that the part played by Miss Amelia Earheart of Boston, in forming one of the "Friendship" crew on their successful flight from Newfoundland to England (or rather Wales) is hardly quite so wonderful as one might be disposed to believe in the first flush of that young woman's triumph. All credit to the lady for what probably was pluck (or rash daring) in making the attempt; but surely it is ludicrous to belaud her in the manner her country and others seem inclined to do at present. Miss Earheart is acclaimed as the first woman who has flown across the Atlantic and she is entitled to all the kudos she merits out of her adventure. But surely it is absurd to compare her adventure with that of the achievement of those women, Princess Wrethem and the Hon. Elsie Mackay, who, well knowing the tremendous risks they ran, attempted to cross the Atlantic from West to East—when then as now had been proved to be an incomparably more difficult adventure. Had Miss Earheart, like her young compatriot Lindbergh, flown across alone, this outburst of terrific enthusiasm might have been justifiable; but can it be denied that the lady has merely done what several of her countrymen have accomplished in even less time than Stultz, Miss Earheart and the other member of the crew have taken. True,

Miss Earheart, as a skilful pilot, is credited with having taken part in the actual piloting of the "Friendship" to the other side of "The Pond," and for that alone she would certainly deserve full credit. But there is no use of magnifying the matter, for though a woman has taken part in this Trans-Atlantic flight it surely does not make the adventure any the greater than any other flight, say, that of the "Detroit," when the two men who accomplished it did so in a wonderfully short period and almost without they or the world generally believing that they had done anything particularly wonderful. And the fact is that at the time they did do it the wonder of it all had passed with its previous successful achievement. The real test of the Atlantic lay obviously, as all interested in aviation clearly realised, in flying from West to East.

If all this outburst about a woman participating in a flight from America to England means anything it means nothing more nor less than that, universally, women are still regarded in such matters as in quite a different category from men. But does the "modern miss" think so? Certainly not, judging by her cocktail tossings, cigarette smoking and other little "emancipated" proclivities that, in her opinion, cause her to be at least in very close proximity to anything done by "mere man." In admiration for women, for what she is called upon to do as "woman," for her sympathetic outlook, her patience, her charm and her even more solid qualities, we yield to none; but surely when Miss Earheart or any other woman flies the Atlantic along with at least one highly experienced male pilot and all of them merely repeat what has been done several times much less ostentatiously, while she is certainly entitled to a "Bravo, plucky little woman," need anything more be said?

In all the fuss that is made about anyone doing anything "for the first time" there surely is more of the element of pleasurable surprise than of real admiration. And who will deny that there is more merit in a woman swimming (or "nearly swimming") the English Channel than in flying along with several men across the Atlantic. When a woman accomplishes the trip unaccompanied there will certainly be some justification for the high-sounding praises that President Coolidge and others have thought fit to set forth on the present occasion. But we profoundly

hope that no woman will ever be foolhardy enough to make the attempt. Though, of course, there is no knowing what they may next attempt to do!

"News."

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, according to a cable from London, is not dead but is improving in health. The striking feature about this report is that it comes from London. It emphasises the fact that nothing reliable or definite has been heard of the Mukden warlord since his train was bombed. During the past fortnight, in print, he has been killed and resurrected at least half a dozen times. Why there should be this paucity in news from the north is hard to explain. It is by no means a new departure. British and American newspapers who have special correspondents in Peking have by now, no doubt, supplied their journals with the facts concerning Chang Tso-lin's health, but here in Hong Kong, and in Shanghai and the other cities in China where newspapers printed in English exist, we have to await the return of information from as far away as England. Which is strange.

The Government Broadcasting Station G.O.W. is now transmitting test programmes of music from 9 p.m. until 11 p.m. nightly on 300 metres.

Mr. T. J. Cokely, general manager of the Robert Dollar Line, returned to Shanghai, with Mrs. Cokely, by the "President Pierce" yesterday.

Mr. P. H. Suckling, general manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., left on the "President Pierce" for a business visit to America.

"Circusmanla" will be shown at the World Theatre on Sunday and Monday next at 2.30 and 7.15. "Millionaires" will fill the bill at 5.15 and 9.20 p.m.

Mr. William P. Hunt, who was formerly in the United States Consular service at Tientsin, arrived in Hong Kong by the "President Jackson" yesterday.

A British subject died of cerebrospinal fever yesterday in Hong Kong. Two Chinese deaths were reported, one from diphtheria and the other from enteric fever.

A Chinese, who was alleged to have thrown a stone at two Indian constables in Lai-chikok-road, was brought before Mr. W. Schofield yesterday. His Worship put the case off till a later date.

On Monday afternoon, while riding in a tram for Wanchai, a wrist watch, a gold chain and a gold ornament, valued at \$95, were stolen from the pocket of a Chinese. The case has been reported to the police.

A boogie competition over 18 holes for members of the ladies' section R.H.K.G.C. will take place at Deep Water Bay during July for a prize presented by Mrs. F. Taylor. Particulars will be posted on the notice board.

Early yesterday morning a lady who resides on the first floor of No. 333, Nathan-road, was aroused from her sleep by someone attempting to open the front door. Being alone with two children, she at once blew a police whistle and the intruder who, later, proved to be a soldier, ran down the stairs into the street. The intruder had evidently called on a wrong house.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1572, at Mongkoktsui, was sold for \$30,500 by auction yesterday to Mr. Mok Hing-ku, a local merchant. Details follow:—Area 28,980 square feet, lease for 75 years from 1923 with option of a further 75 at re-assessed Crown rent, property not built on yet, building covenant good until March, 1931, upset price \$30,000.

Whilst a Chinese woman was watching a theatrical performance in Shamsuipo on Monday, a thief snatched an ear-ring from her. He was seized by a Chinese, who was amongst the spectators, and handed over to a policeman. At the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday, Mr. W. Schofield sentenced the mean thief to six months' hard labour and 20 strokes of the birch.

Twenty carpenters, ten scenic artists, fifteen electricians, four assistant directors, three assistant camera men, six dress designers and two architects were taken all the way from Germany to Hollywood for the erection of sets in "Sunrise," the celebrated German director, Mr. F. W. Murnau, having been given a free hand by Fox Films in the making of this film masterpiece. Murnau used his mandate to the full extent, spending a million pounds on the production.

At 1 a.m. this morning at the Blake Pier a Chinese dropped into the harbour. He was got out and taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

At the Kowloon Magistrate's this morning a young Chinese lad was charged with riding in an unsafe and reckless manner in Pakhoi street at 4 in the morning.

Vienna, Yesterday.—During the hearing of a libel action, brought by Oskar Poessl, ex-editor of the "Neuwienner" against Bruno Wolf, the present editor, Poessl suddenly fired three times at Wolf, killing him.—Reuter.

Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd., agents for the Kailan Mining Administration, report that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending June 2 amounted to 111,971 tons, and the sales during the period to 101,309 tons.

At the Kowloon Magistrate's, before Mr. W. Schofield yesterday, a farmer appeared as complainant in a case in which a Chinese was charged with attempting to steal \$100 from the farmer's pocket on board a Yau-mat Ferry launch yesterday. The case was adjourned.

Mr. Lekhray A. Mahtani, for the past 22 months assistant manager of Messrs. Poonmull Bros., silk store in Queen's-road, departs on leave by the s.s. "Tilawa" on Monday next. Mr. Mahtani, whose portrait will appear in our Saturday picture section, was formerly cashier of the Punjab National Bank at Hyderabad, Sind.

For snatching a gold bangle from the wrist of a 10-month-old baby which was being carried on its mother's back on the Lai-chikok-road, a Chinese lad and a man to whom he was alleged to have passed the trinket, were both sent to jail by Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday. The lad got two months' whilst the man received six months' hard labour.

The Committee of the Hong Kong Horticultural Society, in the annual report, draw particular attention to the financial position of the Society. The membership at the end of 1927 was 137 and has since increased to 200. The balance-sheet however shows that the Society is now in debt, and an urgent appeal is made to all members to do their best to enrol new members, in order to meet the expenses of the flower show for next year.

When a small Chinese boy was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistrate's, with the theft of a jacket from a shop in Austin-road on Friday, he said that another lad told him to take the garment, which he later pawned. The Magistrate remanded the accused for the appearance in Court of his parents, whom his Worship said he would bind over for the accused's future good behaviour.

Seen loitering in a dark corner near the Yau-mat Police Station, a Chinese who was challenged by a Chinese constable, refused to submit to being searched and struggled violently. Eventually he was over-powered and taken to the station. Yesterday when he was charged before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistrate's, with refusing to be searched, the Magistrate remanded him until Friday to enable the police to investigate the man's character.

A new free night school was opened on Monday night by members of the Chinese Lodge of the Theosophical Society at 122, Belcher-street, Kennedy-town. This is the second free night school run by members of the Theosophical Society, the first one, a school for boys and young men, being in operation for eight months already. All the teachers are Theosophists who give their services as such free and also help financially to defray the running expenses.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. Schofield concluded the preliminary hearing of the case in which a Chinese, said to have been formerly a member of the crew of the pirated steam launch "Wo Fat Shing," is charged with having been concerned in the affair which occurred in Hong Kong harbour on October 12 last, when the launch was beached at North Point and the raiders got away with gold ingots worth \$30,000. The accused was committed to the next Criminal Sessions.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

"CURIOUS!"

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Sir,—Pope in his Essay on man said, "The proper study of mankind is man," and while I am often interested in your Cross-word puzzles, I confess the human problems in your paper interest me more. To your daily Cross-word puzzles you offer solutions on a subsequent day and encouraged by this very laudable outward and visible sign of helpfulness on the part of your paper, I venture to approach you to lighten my darkness in regard to something which I read in your paper of yesterday.

I read under the caption traffic cases two little paragraphs which have puzzled me not a little, and with your permission, I shall quote parts of them.

"Mr. G. L. Johnson admitted summons for dangerous driving. Sergeant Saunders said that the speed of the leading vehicle alternated between 25 and 30 miles per hour. A fine of \$10 was imposed."
"Mr. Peter Tso admitted the offence of driving in a reckless manner. Sergeant Saunders said that the defendant's speed was between 25 and 30 miles per hour. His Worship imposed a fine of \$15."

I may at once say that neither of these two gentlemen know me or are known to me. In writing to you for enlightenment, I am actuated by two motives—the first is a curiosity (morbid if you like) to find out by what series of combination and permutation the fines are based on or are they based on no known laws at all; my second is to find out, if possible what approximate figures I shall have to pay if I were similarly circumstanced.

I am contemplating on buying a car, and having been very near to Aberdeen in my travels, I might just as well know beforehand what accidental and incidental expenses I may have to face in acquiring a car. Enclosing my card, and thanking you for inserting this.

Yours faithfully,
S. W. P.

DOUGLAS HAIG MEMORIAL HOMES.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Sir,—The appeal department of The British Legion has been placed at the disposal of the Trustees of The Douglas Haig Memorial Homes with a view to raising the sum of £500,000, to be used in erecting throughout Great Britain a series of Homes for disabled and necessitous men, their dependants, and the widows and children of the fallen.

The scheme is under the patronage of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and the Trustees are Lt.-Col. G. R. Crossfield (Representing H.R.H. The Prince) Maj. General Sir Robert Hutchison (Representing The Leader of the Liberal party) Viscount Lee of Fareham (Representing The Prime Minister) and The Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh (Representing The Leader of the Labour party). General the Hon. Sir Herbert Lawrence is the Hon. Treasurer.

During the last ten years of Lord Haig's life, his energies were devoted entirely to the interests of ex-Servicemen and no form of National Memorial could be more appropriate than that which has been decided upon.

Although no direct overseas appeal is being made, the object is such a worthy one that the Committee of the local branch of The British Legion consider that many of your readers would like to contribute and the Hon. Treasurer, W. Brackenridge C/o Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. would be pleased to acknowledge any sum however small that may be sent to him.

The total amount collected will be remitted as a contribution from Hong Kong and communicated to the Press.

Thanking you in anticipation for giving publicity to this matter.

Yours faithfully,

A. MURDOCH.

Chairman, British Legion,

Hong Kong Branch.

Tokyo, Yesterday.—While the Emperor was proceeding to visit the grave of the infant Princess Hsiao, a middleman, apparently mentally unbalanced, ran up to the Imperial car in an attempt to present a petition. His complaint was that the authorities had banned the sale of a certain patent medicine, which he alleged was effective in curing consumption and other diseases. The man was arrested before reaching his objective.—Reuter.

Brussels, Yesterday.—It is reported that petroleum wells have been discovered at Houdengmarles, Hainaut. The first sounding to a depth of 100 feet yielded oilings with decided petroleum characteristics.—Reuter.

SENT TO PRISON.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ple of what the defendants would print and publish were the censorship withdrawn, I must confess that personally I see the most urgent reasons for maintaining it. I am therefore unable to agree with Mr. Lo's submissions and, hold that, in law, the regulations are neither ultra vires in their inception, nor continued existence. With regard to the four censorship cases, according to the evidence the Defendants submitted three proofs to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for censorship, two on May 8, and one on May 9 and the method of censoring at that date, a new method started in April—was for the Censor to delete any objectionable matter by striking it through with a red, or blue pencil or an ink cross or line, which indicated that the matter was not passed for publication, or to place his initials in the corner of any objectionable paragraph, which indicated that that particular paragraph was passed for publication.

Blank spaces were sometimes, but not always, struck through. Prior to April, the method was sometimes to pass a whole proof sheet containing several articles, (particularly written matter from Canton) by one initialing only. The new method of initialing every passed paragraph was not communicated to Defendants. The spaces in the censored proofs containing the paragraphs the subject of the charges, were neither struck through nor initialled.

Censor's Evidence.
The first witness for the prosecution, Mr. Lau Sheuk-chong, a Censor, gave evidence to the effect that he did not see the paragraphs in question in the proofs submitted for censorship on May 8 and 9, that if he had seen them he would have rejected them in accordance with his instructions to reject all matter advocating a boycott, and that the paragraph commencing "Our masses must not use Japanese goods" in the censored proof submitted on May 8 is not identical in words (though it is identical in substance) with that in the published issue of the 9th. He further expressed the opinion that the ink of the proof paragraph is of lighter colour than that of the surrounding print; the inference being that that particular paragraph was inserted in a blank space after censorship.

The fifth witness for the prosecution Mr. Lim Pak-chung, another censor who censored one proof sheet submitted on May 8 stated that he remembered clearly that the two paragraphs relating to the Boycott were not on the submitted proof when he initialled it. He also stated that he did not see in the proof submitted to and censored by him on May 9 the four slogans commencing "All our countrymen arise in a body and be active." The fourth witness for the prosecution Mr. Lo Kam-chak, the Chief Translator in the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs stated that the Defendant Publisher was instructed by him prior to May 8 not to publish any leader or similar article promoting a Boycott against Japan.

The Publisher.
The evidence of the Defendant Publisher (who is also Editor of "The Hong Kong Morning Post") is to the effect that both the paragraphs and the slogans in question were in the submitted proofs, and that he was instructed by an Official in the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs not to publish anything in "strong or violent language" against the Japanese, but he denies being instructed not to publish Boycott matter. He admitted however that he ordered the paragraph published in the issue of May 9 to be substituted for the paragraph in one of the proofs submitted on May 8 and that it was a common practice to submit matter for censoring after actual publication. He further stated that he only submitted for censorship what he considered matters of great importance, and that he considered a Boycott unimportant.

Boycott Matter.
The words of the regulation (No. 1) read "No person shall print or publish . . . any matter (other than a bona fide trade advertisement) . . . If Publishers elect what matter they will or will not submit for censorship—garroting to themselves the special functions of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs—the whole object of the regulation is defeated. Apart from the one exception, they cannot print or publish a single non-censored word without committing an offence against the Regulation. Although these proofs appear to have passed through the hands of certain Printers and the Defendant Publisher's Assistant Editor, not one of these have been called to corroborate the Defendant Publisher's statement that the paragraphs were in the proofs when submitted, moreover there is nothing on the proofs to show that they ever passed through the Defendant Pub-

lisher's hands. On the other hand the Censor's initials show clearly that he saw the proofs, and in view of his recent instructions to reject Boycott matter, the presumption is that he would be on the qui vive for such important matter.

It is also hardly conceivable after the specific instructions received by the Censors, that the Chief Translator when interviewing the Editors should omit to mention this important subject, and in any event, whether the subject of Boycott was, or was not mentioned, the Regulation against publishing Boycott matter had been in force since June, 1926,—which appears to be a sufficient warning.

Not Submitted.
After due consideration of the evidence I accordingly attach more weight to the recollections of the Censors in respect of the submitted proofs, and find, that the matter as published in the issues of May 9 and 10 was not submitted to and passed by the Censor.

Further, in my view, any subsequent alteration in or substitution of matter duly censored and passed creates, at any rate, a technical offence against Regulation 1.

Material Words.
With regard to the four Boycott cases, Mr. Lo, as a second defence, contended that the matter printed and published does not contravene Regulation 2, as it does nothing more than any trade publication urging people to buy British goods in preference to, (say) American products, and that if what his clients had advocated was an offence, every such trade publication was also an offence.

The material words in the publications are (in the issue of May 9) "Warning to our Chinese . . . all of us who wish to 'maintain' our nationality must refrain from 'using Japanese goods. If your 'enthusiasm is going to last for 'only five minutes, you might as 'well prepare to become slaves in 'a lost country," and (in the issue of May 10) "All our countrymen 'arise in a body and be active . . . The Japanese have challenged us and cruelly murdered our 'Chinese Officials and people. Be 'unanimous in severing economic 'relations with Japan." The paragraph in the issue of the May 9 is a direct exhortation to the Chinese members of the general public to refrain from dealing with the Japanese in the course of trade, and the paragraph in the issue of May 10 is clearly intended to persuade the same members to carry on an active Boycott. A bona fide trade publication, in respect of any particular goods, urging the preferential buying of British goods is a practice internationally recognised as a mere puffing of one's own wares, whereas a boycott is deliberately intended in its result to deprive the persons aimed at of their means of livelihood, by the wholesale destruction of their legitimate trade.

Malice.
It is the malice behind this which brings it within the spirit and meaning of the Regulation. I am therefore unable to agree with Mr. Lo's second contention, and hold that both paragraphs clearly contravene Regulation 2.

Mr. Lo also pointed out that other matter advocating Boycott had been passed by the Censor. This may be so, but such passing cannot stamp unlawful matter with the brand of legality, nor relieve the Defendants of the legal consequences of its publication. A Censor has no power to abrogate the Law. All that the passing by the Censor amounts to is (in effect) to say "I see no objection to the matter submitted, but if you publish it you do so at your own risk."

If the defendants had had the slightest idea of civic responsibility, they must have realised that in the then state of Chinese feeling, the publication of such matter might excite further feeling between the Chinese and Japanese in this Colony, and, as a matter of fact, subsequently to such publication viz, on May 17, anti-Japanese demonstrations by certain irresponsible Chinese occurred in the Colony, and continued for about a week.

Convicted.
I do not suggest that there were grave disorders, but agitators addressed crowds in the streets and distributed inflammatory literature, and there were instances where excited crowds actually attacked Japanese shops and smashed windows, and although the Defendants are not charged with an act calculated to cause a breach of the peace, the probability that the publications in the known circumstances, might lead to demonstrations, compels me to take a more serious view of the Boycott cases than I otherwise would have done. In his evidence the censor agreed that matter once submitted and passed need not be re-submitted for the purpose of subsequent publication.

I incline to the view, with regard to the censorship cases only, that although the publications were two separate and distinct issues, the offences alleged on May 9 and 10 constitute one continuing offence, and should have been the subject of one charge and not two. Consequently I amend the two summonses relating to May 9 to read May 9 and 10, and disallow the two summonses against the Printers and Publisher respectively for the censorship charge on May 10.

On the remaining 6 charges I convict the respective defendants. Not Trivial.

I ignore the suggestion in the censorship cases of fraud on the part of the Defendants, and regard the facts disclosed as a mere indiscretion on the part of one who, while expressing respect for the Censorship, in practice habitually treated it with sublime indifference, and although I cannot acquiesce in Mr. Lo's invitation to treat the matter as trivial and dismiss it, I am prepared to look on the two censorship cases with a benignant eye, and accordingly fine both the Printers (each individual partner in the defendant firm) and the Publisher the nominal sum of \$25 in default of 7 days' imprisonment without hard labour.

Sentence.
The Boycott cases are in an entirely different category. I recently sentenced to imprisonment for offences advocating Boycott, certain ignorant Chinese workers. The printing and publishing by the defendants of the matter proved in these cases is equally grave, and though I distinguish between the two classes of cases—in the present cases the defendants did not in person exhort the public—I see no reason to mete out different punishment to educated and responsible persons. I fine the Printers (each individual partner of the Defendant Company) the sum of \$200 on each charge, in default of 1 month's imprisonment without hard labour, and the Publisher \$500 on each charge, in default of one month's imprisonment without hard labour, the imprisonment to run concurrently.

In addition, each Printer and the Publisher must go to prison for one month without hard labour on each charge, these additional sentences also to run concurrently.

Apology.
When a person wrongs others through the medium of the Press, the least he can do to right the wrong is publicly to apologise through the same medium. I therefore add, that if at the expiration of seven days, the defendants have printed and published in the "Hong Kong Morning Post" for two consecutive daily issues, an expression of regret and apology to the Japanese Community in Hong Kong in the following terms, I shall be prepared to recommend to the proper authority, remission of the remainder of the Defendants' sentences of imprisonment. The terms of the apology are:—"We . . . trading as The Cheung Fat Company Printers and Leung Chan Publisher all of Hong Kong the Printers and Publisher respectively of The Hong Kong Morning Post having on May 9 and 10 last unlawfully printed and published in the Chinese language in the said newspaper certain matter advocating a boycott of Japanese goods calculated in its result to injure the Japanese Community in Hong Kong and having been sentenced therefore to fines and imprisonment hereby express our regret and apologise to the Japanese Community in Hong Kong and further counsel and advise the Chinese inhabitants of Hong Kong loyally to live in peace and amity and to continue to trade as heretofore with all persons irrespective of their nationality."

Mr. Lo, at the conclusion of the judgment, said that arising out of his Worship's remarks that the defence had not called further witnesses to corroborate the evidence of the defendant, he reminded the Magistrate that he had given the reason for this at the end of his client's evidence.

He admitted that his statement was made to the Magistrate in the absence of the Press, but stated that from what his Worship expressed to him at the time, he had the impression that the Magistrate was in agreement with him on the matter.

Lieut.-Col. Eaves denied that he had intended to convey that impression to Mr. Lo.

Mr. Lo then proceeded to refer to the penalties imposed by the Magistrate who passed sentence of imprisonment without an option in respect of one of the charges.

Leave to Appeal.
Mr. Lo asked his Worship for stay of execution, as he could assure his Worship that there would be a "bona fide and speedy appeal" from the Magistrate's findings. Leave to appeal was granted. There was some argument on the question of bail which his Worship said he would fix at twice the amounts of the fines imposed. Remarking that the Magistrate had certainly inflicted much heavier penalties than was anticipated, Mr. Lo said that the possibilities were that his client would not be able to pay the fines and would have to go to jail as an alternative, so that it would be doubly difficult to raise a much larger amount as bail pending appeal.

His Worship said that it was laid down that bail pending appeal

TO SURRENDER?

THE MANCHURIA PARTY'S POSITION.

PARLEY AT TIENTSIN.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
According to the Kuo Min news agency, the Hankow express train, the first on the Peking-Hankow Railway since the suspension of the service due to hostilities (nearly two years ago), left Hankow for Peking on June 18. The first train from Peking will arrive at Hankow on June 23.—Reuter.

Chiang Kai-shek.
Shanghai, Yesterday.
According to the Kuo Min news agency, Mr. Li Hsin-shan, representing the Manchurian Generals Chang Hsueh-liang, Yang Yuting and Han Lin-chun, arrived in Tientsin this morning from Mukden "to start negotiations with the Nationalist authorities for the surrender of the Manchurian forces and the Three Eastern Provinces."—Reuter.

Trains Run Again.
Shanghai, Yesterday.
Reports from Nanking state that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has announced his willingness to go to Peking as the representative of the Nationalist Party to pay homage to the casket of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Chiang suggests the removal of the casket to Nanking before the convocation of the third national congress of the Party.—Reuter.

Postal Administration.
Shanghai, Yesterday.
The "North China Daily News" says that apparently the Nationalist authorities have decided that it is not feasible at present to instal the Directorate-General of Posts in Nanking, therefore the headquarters are being removed from Peking to Shanghai for the time being.—Reuter.

London Views.
London, Yesterday.
The "Times," in an editorial, expresses the opinion that there are strong economic and sentimental reasons for the transference of the capital to Nanking, which is also less exposed to foreign attack than Peking, but considers that the situation in Manchuria and Mongolia militates against the change, South Manchuria being the object of official Japanese interest and Outer Mongolia having become to all intents a Soviet protectorate and one of the channels of Communist penetration.

The "Times" wonders whether the transfer may not lead to a dangerous loss of central control over the vulnerable marches of North China.—Reuter.

SUNRISE.

MAGNIFICENT DRAMA AT THE QUEEN'S.

A MASTERPIECE.

The enchanting heroine of "7th Heaven" is again seen to advantage in the new and magnificent film, "Sunrise" which is being screened at the Queen's Theatre as the feature attraction until Saturday.

The story in itself is simple and the acting superb. "Sunrise" was produced for the Fox Films Co., regardless of cost, and is a mastery of mechanical skill and exquisite photography. It is a picture that is not easily forgotten.

Every person that appreciates a beautiful picture would be well advised to attend the performances being screened until Saturday.

must be double, or at least equal to the amount of the fines imposed, and in this Mr. Fitzroy supported the Magistrate.

How Many Partners.
Mr. Lo then raised the point as to how much the Magistrate wanted him to pay as bail, in view of the fines imposed on the partners of the firm as well.

His Worship said that as Mr. Lo represented the Company he should know how many partners there were.

Mr. Lo replied that he did not. He represented the Company on the instruction of the manager who had come forward and assumed all responsibilities.

After further argument, Mr. Lo said that he would not disclose who the partners of the Company were, and asked how the Magistrate was going to satisfy his judgment, as he (Mr. Lo) was entitled to be told how much in fines he had to pay. He argued that it was not for him to assist the prosecution by disclosing the partners.

He submitted that what was meant was that only one person, the one assuming responsibility, could be fined, and each and every one of the partners were liable to that one penalty, and not to separate fines as imposed by his Worship.

In the end his Worship decided to grant bail in the sum of \$1,000 for the publisher, and \$250 for the person represented by Mr. Lo.

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Shadows Before

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

- To-day—Queen's Theatre; "Sunrise."
To-day—Star Theatre; "Buck Privates."
To-day—World Theatre; "Ankles Preferred."
June 24-25—Star Theatre; "On Ze Boulevard."
June 24-25—World Theatre; "Millionaires."
June 24-26—Queen's Theatre; "Good Morning Judge."
June 26-27—World Theatre; "Exit Smiling."
June 26-27—Star Theatre; "A Woman's Woman."
June 27-30—Queen's Theatre; "Twelve Miles Out."
June 28-30—World Theatre; "The Beloved Rogue."
June 28-30—Star Theatre; "The Canadian."
Lammerts' Auctions.
June 26—At 7, Knutsford-terrace, Kimberley-rd., Kowloon household furniture, 11 a.m.
June 27—At 2, Torres-bldg., Kimberley-rd., Kowloon, household furniture 11 a.m.
Land Sale.
June 26—At P.W.D. Office, one lot of Crown land at Ma Tau Kok, 3 p.m.
Meetings.
June 28—Annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Horticultural Society, in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.'s board room, 5.30 p.m.
June 28—Conformatory meeting of Wm. Powell, Ltd., 12.15 p.m.
Miscellaneous.
June 22—Dragon Boat festival.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers arrived by the s.s. "President Jackson" on Tuesday, were:—
Mr. A. M. Birchall, Miss H. Ezra, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. B. Fitzharding, Mr. Wm. P. Hunt, Mr. J. M. Hykes, Miss E. P. Hughes, Mr. C. P. Hughes, Ensign J. C. S. McKillup, Ensign T. B. McIntyre, Mr. Eric Moller, Mr. H. Miller, Mrs. A. G. Mossop, Mr. R. C. Paterson, Mr. C. E. Patten, Mr. C. Stigter, Mr. Hendrick Tulp, Mr. C. W. Wong, Mr. Leo E. Binder, Mr. L. G. Brown, Mrs. Martina Brilante, Mr. John K. Butler, Mrs. Elizabeth Collier, Mrs. Hazel Cooper, Mstr. Francis J. Cooper, Miss E. Mary Cooper, Miss Margaret K. Dunphy, Rev. F. Gordon Hart, Mrs. F. Gordon Hart, Com. & Mrs. H. E. Jenkins, Mrs. H. E. Jenkins, Mr. B. H. Lydon, Mr. J. C. Littig, Miss Alice Morton, Mr. Leo H. Martin, Mr. W. McInnis, Ens. C. G. McDaniel, Miss Mary Stoller, Master R. E. Reardon, Mrs. Clarine Nicholson, Mr. Peter J. Walowit.

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PARROT

CO. MEETING.

(Continued From Page 1.)

"While shipping conditions between here and Hankow are virtually normal again, the position still obtaining in the territory of the Upper Yangtze can only be described as appalling. The area between Ichang and Wanshsien is infested with pirates and bandits, and the system, if it can be called a system, of taxation evolved by the Authorities in charge of the numerous ports is iniquitous. Indeed, it would appear that these authorities spend most of their time inventing new and irregular taxes."

Owing to the strong anti-foreign feeling in existence on the Upper Yangtze as far up as Wanshsien, the Company's prospects in this area are decidedly obscure and a continual source of anxiety to your Directors and General Managers, but it is the policy of the Company to endeavour to continue its efforts in renewing old and friendly connections and in no way to appear antagonistic to their susceptibilities and difficulties.

You will have gathered therefore, Gentlemen, that while the management of the River portion of the carrying trade has been fraught with considerable difficulties, the financial result nevertheless shows a satisfactory return for reasons already mentioned, and I take this opportunity of thanking the members of the floating Staff for their good services during a state of affairs involving very considerable personal risk. In their Annual Report, the Shanghai General Managers, who were in close touch with the situation, say:—

"Special mention must be made of the praiseworthy manner in which the Company's Floating Staff serving on the Yangtze Steamers carried out their duties under exceptionally trying conditions during the first half of the year. Our vessels scarcely performed a trip during that period without being fired upon by both machine gun and rifle fire and the personal risk involved was by no means slight. Our thanks are due in the first place to H.M. Navy for their very valuable assistance and protection afforded in providing gunboats and convoys and in no slight measure to the marked devotion which was cheerfully and willingly shown by all ranks in the Company's Service during the anxious time under review, and which enabled the Company to operate its vessels and render valuable help to both the Chinese and Foreign population of the Yangtze Valley at a time of great emergency."

which views I heartily endorse, and would add that the Company is also mindful of the valuable work performed by those in charge of hulks and in Shore Appointments.

The foregoing remarks deal entirely with the Yangtze situation which, however, was also naturally affected by the tense situation existing in Shanghai during March, as a result of the Southern Nationalist Forces arriving outside the Settlement. A period of anxious uncertainty ensued, but notwithstanding the efforts of certain Chinese Labour Unions to incite trouble by enforcing a General Strike, including Chinese Seamen, this misguided movement, possessing distinctly unpleasant features, was, by the joint action of the Foreign and Chinese Authorities, in quietly ignoring unrescuable and uneconomic demands or those involving political issues, promptly and ably suppressed to the undoubted relief of residents of all nationalities, including Chinese.

While all attention was being focused on the critical happenings in the North, Southern trade pursued the even tenor of its way and there are no outstanding features to record other than those set out in the Report.

Canton, with the exception of one violent political outbreak in December, seemed to have resigned itself to the task of meeting the ever changing conditions of local politics and commerce, as circumstances best allowed. While the trading difficulties to be overcome by Chinese Merchants throughout the year must have been considerable, I think one would not be unduly optimistic in saying that there now seems a somewhat better atmosphere, although the volume of general business is still very far below normal. So far as this Company is concerned its activities at Canton are more or less confined to the reception into Godowns of Shipments from Yangtze ports, Tsingtau, Chefoo and Tientsin, and in this respect the flow of import cargo and deliveries from Godowns has been satisfactory.

Our China Services and the Borneo Line have shown improving results and unless something unforeseen occurs the outlook may be regarded as hopeful.

The Calcutta Line has operated steadily throughout the year; although it is to be regretted that opposition seems to spring up in the most unexpected quarters and it is difficult to maintain a remunerative scale of rates, on all sections of the route.

The "Laisang."

As mentioned in the Report, the "Laisang," a useful unit of the Fleet for some 27 years, was last February disposed of for breaking up purposes, at a figure showing a satisfactory profit on her Book Value. She is being temporarily replaced on the Line by the "Yuen-sang" and "Sulsang."

It is satisfactory to report that no serious casualty has occurred during the year, although from the Report you will have learned that both the "Hopsang" and "Yatsang" were subjected to piratical attack whilst in Southern Chinese Waters, being forcibly taken to the notorious pirate stronghold—Blas Bay. In the case of the vessels in question, the Company only suffered to a very minor extent and there were fortunately no casualties of any sort to passengers or crew. Unfortunately, however, steamers of other Companies pirated during the year did not come off so lightly and I can only hope that the somewhat vague reports to the effect that the Chinese Authorities are engaged in taking active measures in coping with, and eradicating, this really unnecessary evil in the vicinity of Blas Bay and elsewhere are substantially correct.

Piracy in China Waters.

The whole question of piracy in China waters is exceedingly complicated, but as has often been said, a determined effort on the part of our Chinese friends at Canton would solve the outstanding difficulty of the problem.

Last year at the Annual General Meeting you were given the assurance that the most rigid economy consistent with efficiency of the Fleet would be practiced and this I can conscientiously say has been carried out. Amongst other things, we are at present investigating a new system of insurance for covering the Fleet next year by which it is hoped a considerable cash saving may be effected; the scheme at the moment, however, is merely in its preliminary stages.

Unfortunately, some of our steamers are of advanced age, so that the cost of repairs and renewals become an increasing factor. In this connection I would venture to touch upon what is considered a somewhat important matter to British Shipping. While not wishing in any way to shirk our obligations in complying with Board of Trade requirements in respect of Surveys, it might be opportune to suggest in the interests of a very depressed trade, that those in authority be as moderate as possible in their demands. My justification for such remark being that vessels under flags of many Countries are keen competitors in Far Eastern Trades and that while those under the British Ensign are compelled by law (in order to obtain necessary certificates to enter and clear from British Ports) to comply with the high standard of up-keep set by the Board of Trade, vessels of other Nations, many of which are undeniably far below Board of Trade standard as regards condition and seaworthiness, enter and clear from this port with impunity thus obtaining equal benefits with British tonnage at greatly reduced operating costs.

Wide and Far-Reaching.

Admittedly the subject is very wide and far-reaching, being covered by International Law. I believe, however, that this very important matter has already been discussed both locally and in other quarters and I hope therefore that the present unsatisfactory conditions are exercising the attention of the proper authorities.

The reason, I might add, that the anomaly has suddenly become more pronounced is, in the first place, that the Board of Trade have for some time past been tightening up and extending the scope of their regulations, thus calling for considerably enhanced outlay on the part of British Shipowners. In the second place, the number of vessels in local waters under Alien Flags has very much increased, probably as one of the results of the Boycott of 1925.

During the year no new tonnage has been acquired, but tugs and lighters have been constructed, only when required to meet our essential requirements in the way of feeder craft at Yangtze Ports.

I have no doubt, Gentlemen, that as regards the future you fully recognise the futility of expressing any views, as the prosperity or otherwise of this Company, in common with many others, is governed to a very great extent by the march of events in China. During the past few years we have gone through a veritable vortex of political changes, each having its particular effect upon commercial trading centres throughout China. Whether the sensational developments of the last few months in the North may be regarded as the forerunner of a more settled and contented country we have yet to learn,

POLICE TRAP.

SMART CAPTURE OF FOUR
DRUG TRAFFICKERS.

DETECTIVE "BUYER."

As the result of a trap, the West Point police, effected the arrest of four Chinese, alleged to be traffickers in morphia, at the Tai Chung Kwok restaurant, in Des Voeux-road West, on Monday afternoon.

The trap was laid following information received by the police concerning the activities of the morphia traders, and a Chinese detective soon got busy on the trail of the traffickers.

A man named Wong Piu introduced the detective, as a prospective buyer to a man named Ng Ku-wing, who was stated to be the owner of the drug.

A meeting to fix prices, etc., was arranged with the supposed prospective buyer at the Tai Chung Kwok. The police were informed of the proposed meeting, and a party of detectives kept the restaurant under observation.

The alleged traffickers arrived at 4 p.m., the time appointed for the meeting, accompanied by the "buyer." Inside the restaurant the "buyer" handed over three \$100 notes to the man Ng and, in return, received a tin containing about one pound of morphia.

Then the supposed buyer gave a pre-arranged signal, and the police raided the room, and the alleged traffickers were arrested.

Ng was stated to have fainted from fright at the appearance of the police, and he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital in an ambulance. His three confederates were taken to No. 7 Police Station.

so that my remarks as regards our prospects for this year must be limited to an expression of hope for the early return of normal commercial prosperity.

Staff's Good Work.

Before dealing with the Accounts, I should like, in addition to what has already been said regarding the Staff on the Yangtze, to record the Company's appreciation of the good work performed by its employees generally, both afloat and on shore. It has been a year bristling with complex situations and we as General Managers, speaking for all ports where we are established, also much appreciate the loyal support afforded us.

Turning to the Statement of Accounts it will be seen that after providing for Depreciation, all Liabilities, Outgoings, and after transferring £47,000 from Contingency Account to Revenue Account there remains a balance of £742 13s. 6d. which it is proposed to carry forward to next year. We have also transferred £10,000 from Contingency Account to Special Repairs and Renewals Account, to meet extraordinary expenditure in connection with special work over and above that called for by customary overhauls including the conversion of certain vessels from oil to coal.

I trust the transfers mentioned have your approval.

The other items of our Accounts call for no special comment but it will be seen that Contingency Account is of course reduced the equivalent of the transfers just referred to.

The amount of freight outstanding at the end of the year has all been collected.

Your Directors regret that in the present financial position of the Company they are unable to recommend the payment of a Dividend.

Resolution.

I now beg to propose the following Resolution:—

"That the Report and Statement of Accounts as presented be adopted including the transfer of £47,000 and £10,000 from Contingency Account to Revenue Account and Special Repairs and Renewals Account respectively, and that the sum of £742 13s. 6d. be carried to next year."

As soon as this Resolution has been seconded I shall be pleased to reply to the best of my ability to any questions Shareholders may wish to ask.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie seconded the resolution and there being no questions, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the proposal of Mr. N. V. A. Croucher seconded by Mr. Ho Leung, the meeting confirmed the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie as a Director of the Company in the place of Mr. L. J. Davies.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, the retiring Director, was unanimously re-elected on the proposal of Mr. A. Percy seconded by Mr. W. B. Cornaby.

Mr. A. B. Stewart proposed and Mr. A. Murdoch seconded the resolution of Mr. John Fleming and Mr. A. Ritchie as Auditors of the Company for the year 1928 at a remuneration of \$5,000.

This was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

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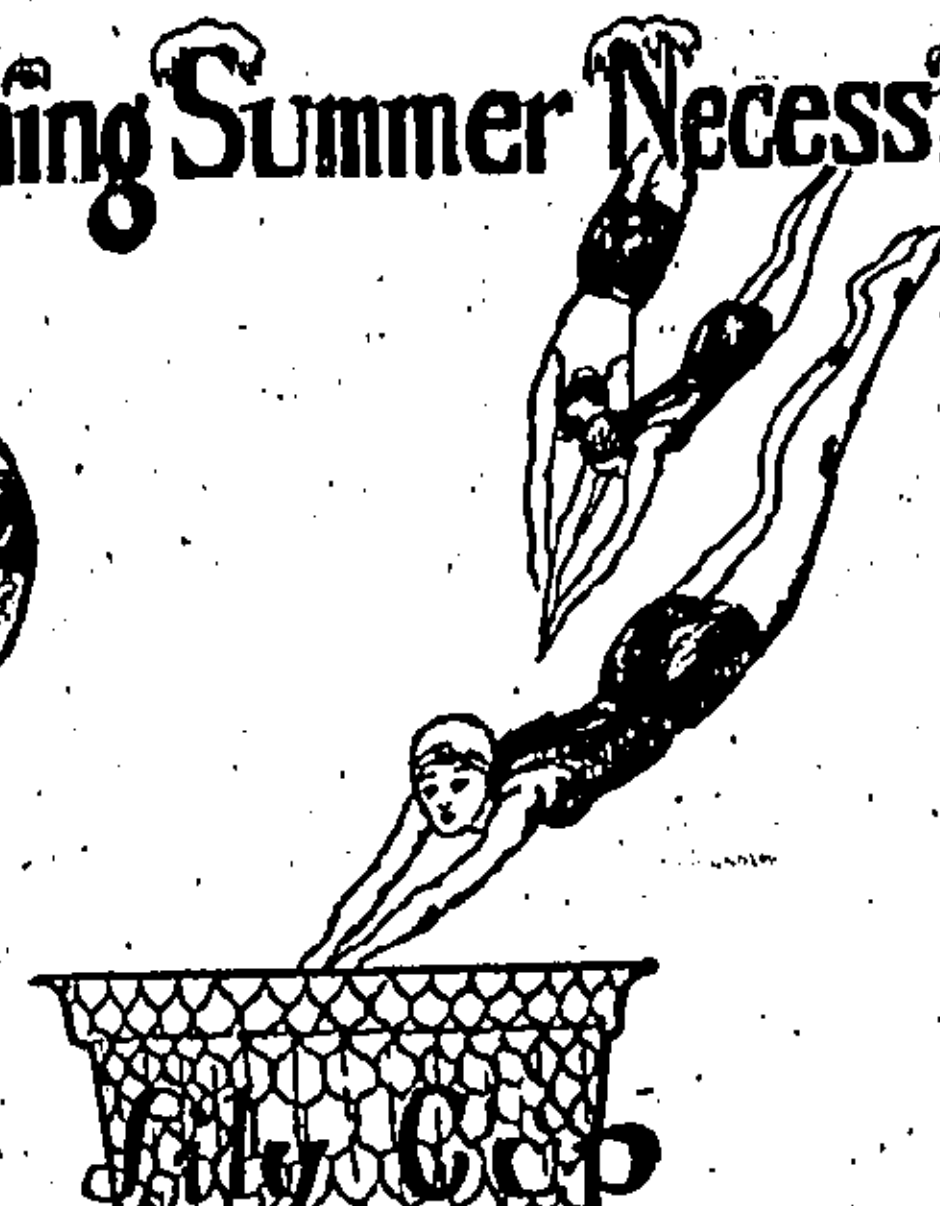
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Sport Columns

GOLF.

SHOTS THAT HAVE GONE.

CHAMPIONSHIPS' BALLS?

[By Harry Vardon.]

There is a remarkable diversity of opinion as to the degree of length that the modern ball has added to the shots in golf.

One of the best-known players in the country with whom I was recently discussing this subject insisted that the average first-class drive of to-day is no more than twenty yards longer than the equivalent stroke made in the era of the gutta-percha ball. This is the lowest estimate that I have heard as to the disparity, but it came from a man who had himself been reared in golf with the help of the "gutter" until he was 17 years of age, and it indicates how varied may be the views of future generations as to the changes that have come over the game.

Personally, I should say that the distance of the full drive has been increased by at least 60 yards. It was a very good shot of this kind that travelled 190 yards in the time of the gutta-percha ball. Nowadays, the average of a first-class player's drive under normal conditions is about 250 yards. Similarly, the masher was formerly a club to take at no greater range than 100 yards from the hole. Something like 80 yards was considered the limit of real safety for anybody who could not force the shot without endangering the rhythm of the swing. People now bank the ball up to the green with a masher from distances of 160 yards.

These considerations are important in their bearing on the long-discussed question of limiting the power of the ball—a question which, although quiescent this season, is by no means dead. The United States Golf Association have now perfected a machine devised by Professor Harold Thomas, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, for measuring the resilience of the ball. They feel that, if the degree of resilience can be restricted by a rule under which each make of ball must pass the test of this machine, then the problem will be solved without recourse to limitations of site or weight.

There are thinking golfers in this country who, in spite of the disposition among golfers in general to let everything go on as usual, are as determined as ever to see some new restriction on the power of a ball brought into effect. Certainly it is worth while realising just how greatly the game has changed, and worth while considering whether it has changed for the better.

St. Andrews Up-to-Date.

In last year's Open Championship at St. Andrews there was only one hole, the fourteenth, at which Bobby Jones had to play a full second shot. Thus he had precisely four full second shots in four rounds—a very sparse provision of what was once regarded as the most testing stroke in golf. The same remark could be applied to dozens of the competitors, although they did not accomplish the intermediate strokes and the putts with the same skill as the winner.

Ten of the holes were drives and chips, or, as the contemptuous old-timer terms them, "Kicks and spits." Then there were two, the second and fourth, that called for a drive and a mashie; two others, the thirteenth and fifteenth, that demanded a drive and a mid-iron; and another two, the eighth and eleventh, that lived up to their course.

The sole remaining hole, the fifth, was a drive and a spoon. And this with the ground soft and holding, so that the run on the ball was a small factor in the securing of distance.

It is truly a very nice problem as to whether classic competitions ought to be decided under conditions (born of the ball), which reduce the game virtually to a test of long first shot and short second shot, supplemented by that "game within a game," that shuttlecock of momentary fancies and inspirations which is known as putting.

It is salutary to remember that, at one time, the long and second testing shot was the keynote of golfing efficiency. John Ball's brassie shot that beat Mure Fergusson at the seventeenth hole in an amateur championship final at Hoylake; the brassie shots and the cleek shots of Taylor and Braid—these are remembered before any others in connection with the first-class golf of a comparatively short time ago. So far as concerns big events the brassie and the cleek have virtually disappeared from the game. They may still be carried for the sake of tradition, but they are hardly ever needed.

If a full second shot happens to be required, as at the fourteenth hole in the Open Championship at St. Andrews, the player usually takes his driver for it, because he has forgotten the feel of the brassie.

Expectation and Effect.

In the days when golf was climbing to greatness as a world's pastime, the brassie had to be used for the second shot even by a player of the front rank, at probably nine of the eighteen holes in the round. You would see him tip-toeing as he neared his ball to see if it were sitting up sufficiently well—he could tell from the measure of its countenance above the grass—to suggest the taking of the brassie.

That situation has disappeared from first-class golf. At most of the other holes the cleek would be a necessity for the second shot. Mr. Ball could place the ball as close to the hole with a brassie as the modern champions do with a mashie-niblick. Braid and Taylor were as deadly with the cleek.

Ought there to be these testing second shots in modern championship golf?

It would be ridiculous further to lengthen courses so as to provide even half-a-dozen holes of the full two shot description, so we could have for championships a lighter ball than the present one. Introduced for such events, the innovation might well appeal to the multitude—"Sports Despatch."

IN THE RING.

SHARKEY'S SURPRISE VICTORY OVER DELANEY.

[By Eugene Corri.]

Not since complimentary nights to Peggy Bettinson were the fashions has there been a more interesting gathering at the National Sporting Club than that which rallied around the ring by way of paying tribute to Lord Lonsdale. Various old champions took the opportunity to show that, in the matter of technique, they can lose many of the youngsters. Johnny Summers, for instance, who sparred with Matt Wells, has not, in appearance at least, altered; and Joe Bowker, in an affair with Johnny Hill, did much to remind us of his great days.

Each of the old champions did much to make the night a memorable one. But the really great thing was to see Alf Mancini against the French welter, Laffineur. The London-Italian was the winner on points at the end of twelve rounds. Many thought that he was fortunate to be given the verdict; that at the most he had done no more than earn a draw. If honours had been declared easy, the result would have been more in accordance with the ideas of those who looked on.

At any rate, there was practically nothing in it. This was the first time I had seen Laffineur. Of him I formed a favourable impression. Rather on the crude side at present, there is no doubt that he has a considerable relish for fighting. Also, like all the boys from the Continent, he is as tough as they make them. Laffineur I should say, has not been taught the trade of fighting in a systematic way. In many respects he is wrong, and there is an awkwardness about him, and the fellow is so persistent, and so game, that he makes ample atonement for lack of polish. To me he was a pleasant surprise. I doubted that France had such a welter.

Has He the Punch?

Mancini, to those who had specially come to see him in view of his pending match with Jack Hood, was scarcely convincing. I formed the idea—I may have been wrong—that for the most part he was disinclined to go all out, but believing that he always had the full measure of his man. I should not have been in the least surprised if Laffineur had knocked Mancini to defeat. Not that the Frenchman has a great punch, but he possesses one calculated to do much damage, and he is a fighter given to bringing blows from all sorts of angles.

In the matter of aggression he is quite remarkable. From the first going he went after Mancini. Not once did he give him any rest. And I think if only for his aggression, the Frenchman deserved to catch the judge's eye. However, there is no doubt that Mancini is a particularly clever boxer. He has a wonderful eye, and he can wriggle out of a tight corner in a way almost amazing. There is this that I am sure about—he can hit harder than he led us to suppose in his contest with Laffineur.

Perhaps he was not for showing his real hand that Monday night, but I would warn him that, against Hood, he will not be able to afford to concern himself with colouring

CONFUCIANISM.

PAPER AT CAMBRIDGE BY MR. LO TUNG-FAN, B.A.

(The substance being that of a Paper read before a Study Circle of Trinity Hall, Cambridge University, on March 1, 1928, by Mr. Lo Tung-fan, B.A.)

VIII.—CONCLUSION.

Now I shall try to give some explanation of and reason for the influence of Confucianism in China. As it is not a religion, it cannot be said that it has inspired a faith in the people. Confucius claimed no special divine power in his teaching, nor did he appeal in his discourses to the popular mind during his life time. Yet he has been regarded as the greatest teacher in China, and his teaching has exercised an unparalleled influence on Chinese life. How is this?

Confucius had a wonderful personality. His virtuous life, his moral perfection and his wide knowledge must have been, as perfect as those of the Superior Man that was held up by him as the ideal for self-culture. He had four companions, twelve philosophers, seventy-two disciples and 3,000 students to whom his spirit was successfully communicated. They all worshipped him as the greatest sage. Thus in their words: "Since there first were living men until now, there has never been another Confucius." "From the birth of mankind till now there has never been another like our master."

Although Confucius himself was not a minister, his disciples became the officials of various states and they applied the doctrines of their master to government affairs with success. His teaching was thus carried out faithfully, and it was firmly established in the minds of the people. Age after age words of adoration and praise have been attached to his name and the emperors of various dynasties lavished upon him all sorts of princely titles so that he now occupies very much the position of a Chinese god. The Emperor Shun Chih of the Manchu Dynasty undertook to give Confucius a title for all ages and to establish the true relationship in which he stands to the people. He has ever been known as the Greatest Sage and Our Teacher.

Aimed High.

Confucius, in ennobling the individual as a moral being capable of moral development, won into the heart of every man. His teaching would not have been so popular if

his boxing as he did against the Frenchman. Mancini conveyed the notion to me that he inclines to theatricalism—at least that he gets infinite joy in showing that he can miss a blow by a hair's breadth, and in almost an effortless manner.

He can duck and dodge with the best of them, but he will be wise not to take the risks which he ran against Laffineur when he comes to try to take the belt from Hood. The fight between Hood and Mancini should be one of the best we have had since Johnny Basham was one of the welters.

I must say that I was not prepared for the quick victory which Jack Sharkey won over Jack Delaney, for the latter, when he was of the cruellers established himself as a fine and most accomplished fighter—in almost every particular a worthy champion. And there were more than whispers that Sharkey was none too determined of heart. That Sharkey knocked Delaney cold at the beginning of the necessary viciousness to put him in the running for the title.

I see that Tom Heeney was at the ring-side. He must have chortled to himself that he had won first chance to tackle Tunney. I can well believe that, if Sharkey had met Delaney a few months ago, Rickard would have had the American public with him if he had put Sharkey against Tunney. Lucky for Heeney!

Too Confident.

And yet I do not know. When the New Zealander met Sharkey there was only one in it, and that was Heeney. The fact that Heeney has outfought and out-boxed Sharkey makes his chances against Tunney anything but hopeless. It is a fact that Heeney, who is anything but a hot-air merchant, believes that he will spring a surprise on the champion. At all events he has proved that he is the master of Sharkey, about whom the Americans are now raving. Jack Kearns, when he was over here last summer, told me that if Sharkey was not so "cocky," he would get to the top of the tree.

The trouble with Sharkey, according to Kearns, was that he was just a trifle too sure of himself. Sharkey has obviously come into favour, but he will have to wait at least a year before he has an opportunity to fight for the title. Sharkey, for the time being, has missed the boat.—Sports Despatch.

he did not tell the men of their high origin and destiny, of their noble duties and calling, and of their capacity of morally developing their own natures.

The teaching of Confucius is the expression of the moral consciousness of the Chinese in all ages. The plain, matter-of-fact system of Confucius whose principle is to form man not by doctrine but by his contact with man, exactly fitted the mind of the people. He has expressed the best thoughts of nearly every age, and incorporated them into his system of ethics.

Confucius is not only a teacher of ethics but also a compiler of the early Chinese classics. He was the first organiser of Chinese literature, preserving the purest national traditions and the best in Chinese literature. One of his sources of strength is that he has firmly organised the national life through his literary work. The Chinese have one written language for the whole country, and the Four Books which are compiled for his disciples and the Five Classics, which are compiled by himself, are studied by every Chinese when he is young, and applied by him throughout his whole life. It is thus that what Confucius taught represents the culture of the Chinese in totality.

Followed Blindly.

There is an objective source of strength which in the last two centuries was responsible for the great influence of Confucianism, but unhappily, also for its decline in an indirect way. This was the literary examination system of the Manchu Dynasty. Entrance into the civil service was obtained by passing four or five of these examinations, the papers set for which were mainly from the Four Books. The papers contained chiefly subjects for a sort of literary composition, which must be finished in a certain form consisting of eight paragraphs. The candidates must learn the Four Books off by heart, and also the orthodox commentary on the text. They were not allowed to criticise, nor to set down any opinion of their own, however correct and original they might be. If the composition showed the slightest sign of a deviation from the standard form, or of divergence from the orthodox meaning of the text, the candidate was thereby disqualified. The result was that the teaching of Confucius was blindly followed, a class of stereotyped literati was produced, and all initiative and originality of the people were stamped out. I regard this examination system as the worst intellectual fetter that man has ever invented for man. The Manchus abolished it

shortly before their downfall in 1911, as the whole nation was stirred for social, political and intellectual reform by its contact with the new ideas of the modern Western world. The great reaction of the people resulted in a gradual loss of respect for the Confucian teaching.

Brief Survey.

Now I think I have kept you too long, and I shall conclude this paper with a short survey of the position of Confucianism in China at the present day. As we have seen, the teaching of Confucius has its historical background in the old Chinese patriarchal system of government. At the time of Confucius, China was still an isolated empire. The family, not the individual, was the basis of society. The standard of their morals was based on the traditions and customs of the past ages. Instead of taking antiquity as the childhood of the race as Bacon did in Western philosophy, Confucius exalted it as the perfection itself which can only be equalled but not excelled. In the light of subsequent history, we see that this is a mistake. Society is necessarily progressive. Every age has its own needs and its own ideals. Thus at the present day, there are more than five relations to be rectified. There are the modern relations between the rich and the poor, that between capital and labour, that between nations and that between mankind in general.

Man is not merely a creature of traditions and customs in the midst of which he lives, but also an intelligent moral being who can think, feel and will. The ideals of both man and society are based on the progressive movements of the human race, and they must for their perfection assimilate new elements. Confucius was not before his time. When the time comes as it came thirty years ago in China, in which the social and political life of the people demands more advanced ideals and ideals for their guidance, the inapplicability of his teaching becomes evident. Since the intercourse with the modern nations in the West, there has been a great awakening among the Chinese people who are deterred for the first time against the dogmatic slumber into which the nation had sunk for more than 2,000 years. The people were bitterly dissatisfied with the order of things under the despotic regime of the Manchus, and they welcomed with open arms such ideas as liberty, individual rights, and representative government. The teaching of Confucius has been regarded as old-fashioned and unsuitable to equip China for the

struggle in the modern world of science and industry.

Political Ideals.

Although there were one or two isolated cases of reactionary movements for the suppression of the Confucian teaching, the pride and conscience of the nation never allowed any more drastic measure than the reservation of the Confucian teaching in the form of the Four Books and the Five Classics for the study of the senior classes in a high school. To me this is an improvement in the educational system of China. For the past twenty years, China has been experiencing a radical transformation in its social, political and intellectual life. There has been a great upheaval in which traditions, customs, beliefs and thought have all been shaken to their root. What the result will be is surely of world-wide interest. While recognising the value of Confucius' ethical teaching which will ever be an inspiration to every moral being, I cannot attach too much importance to his political ideals. China should learn a great deal from the West to meet the needs of the age, but she should never turn destructively upon her past which holds much that is precious. With the deepness and fineness of the Confucian culture, her past is certainly her promise for the future.

(The End.)

COLONY'S HEALTH.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE LAST WEEK.

SMALL-POX DEATHS.

Last week's return of notifiable disease in the Colony, according to reports to the Medical Officer of Health, was as follows:—

Small-pox: 2 cases (all Chinese) from the Kowloon registration district—total 2, 3 deaths during the week.

Diphtheria: 1 case from the city and 1 from Kowloon—total 2 (1 American, 1 Chinese) 1 death.

Enteric Fever (Typhoid): 1 case from the city and 2 from Kowloon (1 British, 2 Chinese and 1 imported)—total 3, 1 death.

Paratyphoid Fever: 1 death during the week.

Puerperal Fever: 1 case from the city and 1 from Aberdeen (all Chinese)—total 2, 1 death during the week.

Singapore, Yesterday.—The Planters' Association of Malaya has decided not to urge further releases of rubber.—Reuter.

MONEY & SHARES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

Bank, wire	2/- 3/4
Bank, on demand	2/- 3/4
Bank 30 days' sight	2/- 3/4
Bank, 4 months' sight	2/- 3/4
Credit, 4 months' sight	—
Documentary 4 months' sight	—
On Paris	124 7/8
Credit, 4 months' sight	—
On Berlin	—
On demand	49 1/4
On New York	—
Credit, 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay	184 1/4
Wire	184 1/4
On demand	184 1/4
On Calcutta	184 1/4
Wire	184 1/4
On demand	87
On Singapore	98 1/4
On demand	75 1/2
On Shanghai	—
On demand	105
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	2/1
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	27 1/2
Silver (per oz.)	5% prem.
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	Chinese Copper Cash nom.
Chinese Copper Cash nom.	Chinese Copper Cents 6% prem.
Rate of Native In.	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	32 1/2% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.	

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock	Hong Kong Stock Exchange
T.T. on London	2 1/4
T.T. on Shanghai	75 1/4
Bank	—
Hongkong Bank	129 1/4 b
do. Lon. Reg.	138 1/4 n
Chartered Bank	22 1/4 n
Mercantile A. & B.	21 1/4 n
do. C.	31 1/4 n
P. & O. Bank	59 1/4 n
Bank of East Asia	7 1/4 n
Insurance	—
Canton Insurance	60 1/4 n
Union Insurance	21 1/4 n
North China Insurance	112 b
Yangtze Insurance	60 n
China Underwriters	24 b 2 3/4 s
China Fire Insurance	22 1/4 b
H.K. Fire Insurance	22 1/4 b
Shipping	—
Douglas	87 n
H.K. Steamships	29 n
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	23 1/4 n
Indo-China (Fr.)	23 1/4 n
do. (Daf.)	37 n
Shall Transport	26 1/4 n
Water-works	22 1/4 n
Mining	—
Ranget	31 n
Kailan Mining Ad.	53 1/4 n
Lanxate (Combined)	71 1/4 n
do. (Single)	75 1/4 n
Shanghai Exploration	72 1/4 n
Shanghai Loans	73 1/4 n
Rau	34 1/4 n
Tromp Mines	17 1/4 n
Docks, Wharves,	—
Confederate	—
H.K. & K. Wharves	126 b
H.K. & W. Tocks	33 1/4 n
China Provident	35 1/4 b 5 1/4 s
Hongkong	216 n
New Engineering	25 n
Shanghai Dock	210 1/4 n
Cotton Mills	—
Two Cottons	73 1/4 s
Oriental Cottons	72 1/4 n
Shanghai Cottons (Old)	75 1/4 n
do. (New)	72 1/4 n
Lands, Hotels & Rigs	—
H.K. & S. Hotels	59 1/4 b 9 1/4 s
Hongkong Lands	36 1/4 b & s
Shanghai Lands	218 1/4 b 18 1/4 s
Humphreys Estates	14 1/4 n
Hongkong Road	39 1/4 s
H.K. Territorial	—
Prince's Buildings	—
Public Utilities	—
H.K. Tramways	32 1/4 n
Peak Tram (old)	32 1/4 n
do. (new)	34 1/4 b 6 1/4 s
Sar Ferry	11 1/4 b 11 1/4 s
China Lights (comb.)	11 1/4 b 11 1/4 s
do. (old)	11 1/4 b 11 1/4 s
do. 1928 issue	11 1/4 b 11 1/4 s
H.K. Electric	71 1/4 b 72 1/4 s
Macao Electric	26 1/4 n
H.K. Telephone	56 1/4 b 54 1/4 s
China Road	—
Singapore Tramways	11 1/4 b 11 1/4 s
do. Pref.	17 1/4 n
Industries	—
China Sugar	32 1/4 n
Malayan Sugar	32 1/4 n
Canton Tea	33 1/4 b 34 1/4 s
Cements (comb.)	39 1/4 n
do. (A.A.)	38 1/4 n
do. (new)	11 1/4 b 1 1/4 s
H.K. Ropes (old)	36 1/4 n
do. (new)	36 1/4 n
United Asbestos	31 n
Stores, etc.	—
Daily News	32 1/4 n
Water	14 n
Der A. Wings	50 cts. n
I.ana. Crawfords	33 n
Mackintosh	32 n
Singapore	39 1/4 n
Wm. Powell	43 n
Miscellaneous	—
H.K. Amusements	32 1/4 b 31 1/4 s
H.K. Constructions	31 1/4 n
H. Ind. O. Bonds	64 1/4 n
H. K. Govt. Loans	4% Prem. n
Rubber	30 1/4 b 3 1/4 s

Stock	Hong Kong Stock Exchange
T.T. on London	2 1/4
T.T. on Shanghai	75 1/4
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Hongkong Bank	129 1/4 b
do. Lon. Reg.	138 1/4 n
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Shall Transport	26 1/4 n
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Macao Electric	26 1/4 n
H.K. Telephone	56 1/4 b 54 1/4 s
China Road	—
Singapore Tramways	11 1/4 b

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MUSSOLINI'S VIEWS.

FRANK CONVERSATION ON
GERMANY.

"UNBEARABLE FRONTIERS."

Signor Mussolini, in the course of a conversation with the Rome correspondent of the Berlin Conservative newspaper "Der Tag," has given this journalist the impression that he is still hankering after the formation of a German-Italian bloc with an anti-French bias. The journalist declares that Signor Mussolini said a number of things which he cannot publish, so brutally frank were they and so far removed from the realm of sentimental dreams in which German politicians move. But even the publishable part of the conversation he described as overpoweringly dramatic.

The question he put to Signor Mussolini was—Why should not Italy follow the same policy towards Germany as towards Hungary? And Signor Mussolini answered that the reason was to be found in Germany alone. If Germany would stop thinking in terms of sentiment about 200,000 inhabitants of the South Tyrol, who for that matter could have anything they wanted if only they would show themselves loyal Italian subjects, then every barrier between Italy and Germany, would be swept away. "Bismarck," said Signor Mussolini, "would never have based his policy on sentiment."

Yet Signor Mussolini, according to the journalist, has a better appreciation of German national sentiment than the timid politicians of Berlin. He declared that for him such frontiers as the present German frontier would be absolutely unbearable, just as Hungarian frontiers are unbearable. The heart of Fascist Italy goes out to the gallant Hungarians who still flare up against their fate. And naturally it goes out to Germany in so far as Germany is also showing a stiff front to adversity. The correspondent cannot report exactly what answer Signor Mussolini made to the question as to how the former Allied Powers would view a Nationalist Government in Germany, but he says it was an answer calculated to cheer the most timid of German spirits, writes a Berlin correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian."

The French Elections.

The conversation touched upon the French elections, and Signor Mussolini said he had observed the success of the Alsatian autonomists with particular interest; and upon the German-Italian pact of amity, which the German press had failed to throw into proper relief for fear of compromising the rapprochement with France. The correspondent thinks that this undue concern for French feeling is leading Germany down a false route. He leaves one to gather that Signor Mussolini thinks the same. But it is not two years since Signor Mussolini expressed himself in unguarded terms to a correspondent of the "Petit Parisien," urging France to join up with Italy in withstanding the German menace. The interview need not, then, be taken very seriously, but why should Signor Mussolini have chosen this particular moment for an indiscretion which cannot but be irritating to France?

Herr Stresemann Replies.

Herr Stresemann, in the course of an election speech at Cologne, replied briefly to Signor Mussolini's alleged interview printed in "Der Tag." He began by throwing a doubt on the authenticity of the interview. It would be strange and regrettable, he said, if statesmen interfered thus in the election campaigns of other States. As to Signor Mussolini's alleged complaint that Germany's policy was "sentimental" because Germans are preoccupied with the fate of South Tyrol, he thought it was rather the Italian policy which followed the line of sentiment in trying to impose the Italian language on 200,000 Germans. Where was the realism in such a policy? The "Frankfurter Zeitung" judges that the interview cannot be

wholly fictitious. What did Signor Mussolini hope to attain by making such statements to a German Nationalist journalist? It asks: If he thought thereby to change the general German opinion regarding the Fascist-oppressive policy, he was greatly mistaken. He cannot escape the memory of what has actually been done in South Tyrol or of his last threatening speech. Only a few Nationalists can be blinded to hard facts by their enthusiasm for a dictatorship.

Polish Minority in Germany. While the treatment of German minorities in Italy is brought once more under discussion by the Mussolini interview, and while the impending trial of the Alsatian Autonomists at Colmar fixes German eyes also upon France's policy towards the German-speaking minorities, the Prussian Government, acting on its own authority and without entering into discussions with the Reich's Government, has issued a kind of Charter of Liberty for the Polish minority within its borders. The Poles of Upper Silesia are unaffected, for their status is already determined by international engagements, but the Poles of Western Prussia and also the numerous Poles of the Rhur district will benefit by this initiative. The basic principle of the Charter is its recognition that it lies within the citizen's own choice to determine whether or not he belongs to the National Minority. The authorities have nothing to say in this matter. This principle is in accord with a recent judgment of the Hague Court in regard to a Polish claim that the individual membership of the Minority should be subject to examination and confirmation by the authorities.

There is, of course, far more inducement for a Polish-speaking parent to opt for a German schooling for his child than for a German to prefer no instruction, owing to the superior efficiency of German educational methods and the greater utility of the German language. The principle of self-determination is thus advantageous to the German schools both on German and on Polish soil. The Prussian Charter anticipates the provision of State schools for the Polish Minority wherever Poles are found in sufficient numbers to demand them. Uniform regulations are also forecast for the establishment and recognition of private Polish schools. No details are yet published regarding the number of schools to be tolerated and supported proportionately to the Polish population, so that the Prussian Government can as yet only claim credit for the manifestation of benevolent intentions. The Danish fringe has now for some time enjoyed wide educational liberties in a measure that has greatly contributed to the re-establishment of better relations.

WOMEN JURORS.

A jury including three women was being sworn at the Old Bailey in a case of offences against boys when the foreman said to Sir Ernest Wild, the Recorder, that all the women wished to be excused from serving.

Sir Ernest (to the women): If you do not wish to do your duty as citizens I will release you. Do you desire to be released?

A woman Juror: We all do.
Sir Ernest: Is it the opinion of all you three that you do not wish to serve on the jury because this is a case of alleged indecency with regard to children?—Yes.
Sir Ernest: Very well, then, you shall be released, but I think your decision is very deplorable.

Three other jurors—two women and a man—took their places.
Sir Ernest asked the newly called women if they had any objection.
"No," replied one. "I have no objection if the men do not object and think it will prevent open discussion."

The other said that she also made no objection.
Sir Ernest: I do not think the male members of the jury will feel any unpleasantness. I should have thought this was a case where women could be of the very greatest assistance. Women have as much knowledge as men as to whether children are telling the truth—

BABY ORCHID.

THE KING AMUSED BY
CRADLE EFFECT.

CHELSEA'S SHOW.

Although Chelsea had the chilly dreariness of a winter's day, the King and Queen thoroughly enjoyed themselves amid the marvellous colours and exotic blooms at the private view of the Royal Horticultural Society's spring show at the Royal Hospital gardens, Chelsea, which was open to the public in mail week.

The King, who was in a jolly mood, was particularly interested in the wonderful show in the orchid tent. Mr. Gurney Wilson, secretary of the Orchid Committee, showed him one of the most valuable exhibits in the show—a single orchid, called the Octopus, valued at £50.

There are not more than half a dozen of them in Europe, and Mr. Wilson explained to the King how, when the bee alights on one of the petals of the flower, it is thrown into a cup-like receptacle, thus getting a bath of honey.

The King was also amused by the Baby-in-the-Cradle orchid, a yellow flower shaped like a cradle with a piece inside like a baby, which rocks to and fro on a hinge when the wind blows.

"Rhododendrons are very beautiful when exhibited," said the King later, "but when they are growing wild they are a nuisance. At Sandringham they are all over the woods, and you cannot get rid of them. You cannot burn them and they choke any wood."

The King, who was wearing a carnation in his buttonhole, admired some calceolarias, and said that he liked old-fashioned flowers.

HUSBANDS FOR ALL.

AUSTRALIAN'S INVITATION TO
ENGLISH GIRLS.

"English girls have impressed me as being extraordinarily intelligent and sweet; just the type we want," said Mr. Colin McKenzie McIntyre, one of the oldest members of the Scottish-Australian delegation of 650 business, men and farmers now visiting Britain, to a "Daily Mail" reporter. Mr. McIntyre added—

English girls are not so slim as Australian girls. In Australia we have a 60,000-strong anti-potato league, consisting of girls who have sworn never to eat potatoes because it makes them stout.

It strikes me that perhaps there is less chance for young men in this country than in my own. I know hundreds of men who went to Australia with nothing and are now revisiting their native land as millionaires.

At a luncheon to the delegation at Messrs. Shoolbrede, Tottenham Court-road, W., Mr. P. A. Best, chairman of the firm, proposed that schools should be started in Britain for special instruction for agricultural workers.

Mr. McIntyre said that such a scheme was exactly what was wanted and stated—

We do not want men with capital, but we want them with a little experience, so that they are fit to start right away.

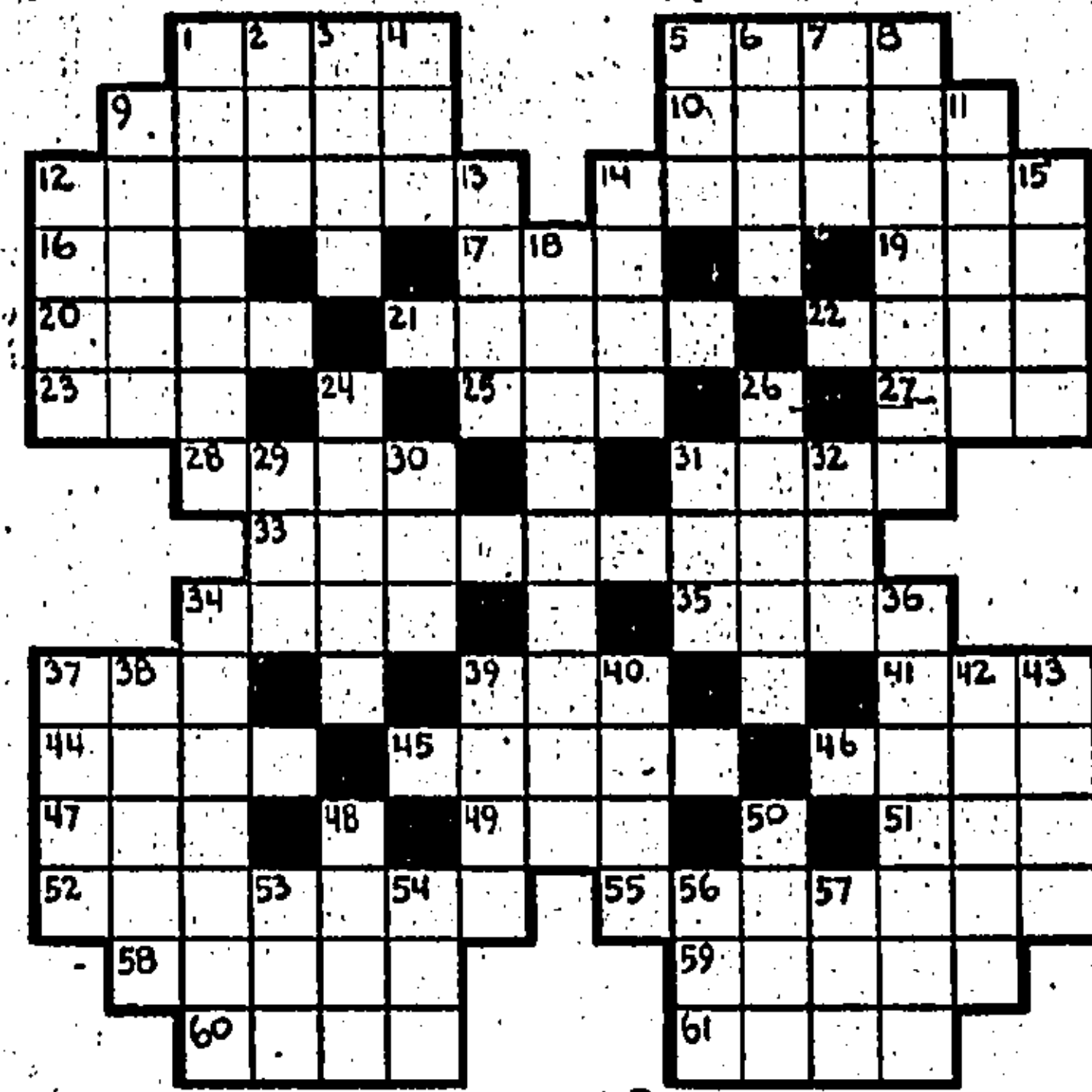
We have come to England to put these problems frankly before you. Let us also have your women. Many of them, I understand, are as much unemployed in England as your men. In Queensland there are husbands for all.

An appeal by an usher for "silence in court" having failed at the Old Bailey, the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) quietly asked: "Would anyone like me to rise for five minutes for the conversations to continue?" The hum of conversation at the back of the court then ceased.

perhaps more. One of the comforts of having women on a jury when children are concerned is that two points of view are brought to bear on the case.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL

- 1—Girl's name
- 2—Swine
- 3—More sound mentally
- 10—Happening
- 12—Garden vegetable
- 14—Quivering motions
- 16—Boy
- 17—Always (poet)
- 19—Sagacity
- 20—Frozen dainties
- 21—Protective covering
- 22—Bird
- 23—Number
- 25—Purchase
- 27—Lately made
- 28—Fish
- 31—To roughen
- 33—Worship
- 34—Land surrounded by water
- 35—To corner
- 37—Possess
- 39—To cry like a small bird
- 41—Scrape with forefoot
- 44—Lichen

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 45—Muscle of floating
- 46—Staff of office
- 47—in no manner
- 48—Prefix 'Up
- 51—Contaminant
- 52—Perfectly
- 55—Reproached
- 58—Tunnels under enemy's works
- 60—Narrow aperture
- 61—Narrow strip of wood

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 13—Split
- 15—A plant
- 14—Home of Helen
- 16—Worry
- 18—An effort to equal
- 24—Unusually
- 26—Abrupt
- 29—Owens
- 30—Timid animal
- 31—Perch
- 32—One (Scott)
- 34—Part of the foot (pl.)
- 35—Ornamental shoulder marking
- 37—Combining form. All
- 38—Forests
- 39—Dramatic offering
- 40—Fruit
- 42—Landed property
- 43—Pass
- 48—High
- 50—Unwholesome
- 53—To be somewhat ill
- 54—To permit
- 55—Printer's measure (pl.)
- 57—Feminine suffix

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of Water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1928:—
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1927	1928
Tytam	L	L
Tytam Byewash ...	2' 0" B	L
Tytam Intermediate	L	L
Tytam Tuk	3' 3" B	10' 7" B
Wong Nei Chung ...	3' 4" B	L
Pokfulum	3' 4" B	L
Pokfulum	58.78	66.00

Total

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

	1927	1928
Consumption	295.70	283.30
Estimated population 411,920	422.240	
Consumption per head	23.1	17.9
per day		
Constant Supply in all Rider Main Districts during May, 1927.		
Intermittent supply in all Rider Main Districts during May, 1928.		

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir ..	L	0' 1" B
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir ..	7' 0" B	2' 6" B
Reception Reservoir ..	7' 0" B	2' 6" B
Storage of millions and decimals of gallons.		

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir ..	352.50	351.63
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	71.50	100.02
Reception Reservoir ..	—	33.15

Total

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

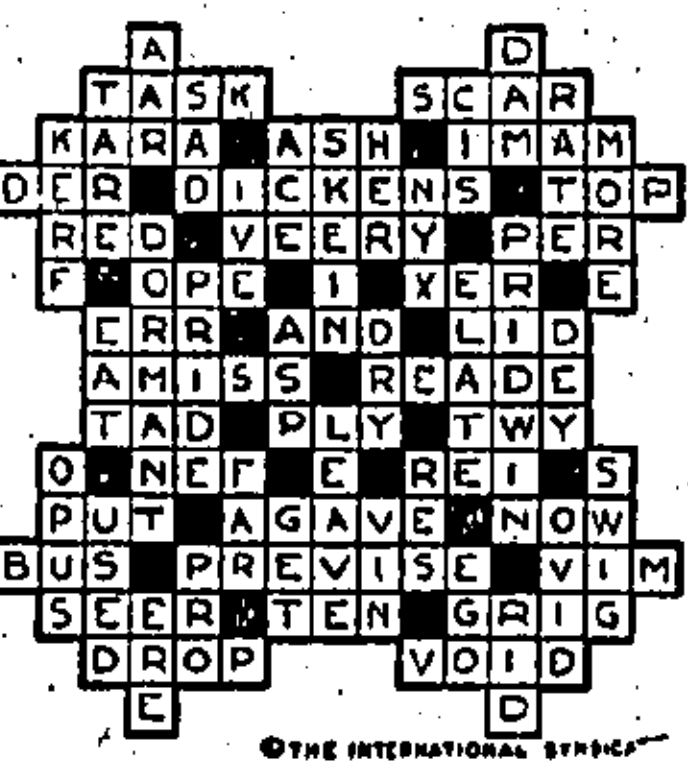
	1927	1928
Consumption	87.08	102.15
Estimated population 100,240	105.280	
Consumption per head	17.5	20.9
per day		
Full Supply in all districts during May 1927 and 1928.		

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to May 31, 1927, 41.77

May 31, 1928, 83.15.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION
AUSTRALASIA & CHINA
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying in the E. E. Telegraph Co. office, Hong Kong:—Diamond, from Gallé. Finlayson, Royal Naval Hospital, from Bombay Sub. Sofaer, Care Poste Restante, from Calcutta.

E. A. LEGGATT,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 14th June, 1928.

THE GREAT NORTHERN
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OF DENMARK.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:—Junryu, from Yokohama; Lin Wen-chao, Bank of Taiwan, from Osaka.

Lomers, Asiatic Petroleum Oil, from Shanghai.

Lung Sui-tung, from Shanghai.

Neillie, from Shanhaikwan.

E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 7th June, 1928.

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I TOLD THAT NEW MAID TO
CALL ME AT SEVEN—IT'S
NOW NINE O'CLOCK.



WELL, WHERE'S THE
BREAKFAST? I'VE
BEEN UP AN HOUR.



GO IN THE
KITCHEN AND
SEE WHAT IN
THE WORLD
THAT MAID
IS DOING.



?



YOU KNOW THAT TRIPE YOU
ORDERED FOR BREAKFAST?
WELL, SHE'S STANDIN' THERE
LOOKIN' AT IT WITH HER
LORNETTE



?



BRINGING UP FATHER.

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CHANGING LONDON.

WOMEN, BUILDINGS AND
TRAFFIC.

LEADER'S IMPRESSIONS.

Dr. D. D. Tengu Jabavu, a graduate of London University and now Professor of Bantu Studies at Fort Hare Native College at Alice, Cape Province has been spending a few days in London on his way back to South Africa from Jerusalem, where he has been as a delegate to the great meeting of the International Missionary Council, the "Daily News and Westminster Gazette" is informed by a correspondent.

"I have found it both easier and more economical to return home from Palestine via London rather than down the East Coast of Africa, he told me, "and I am particularly glad of renewing old acquaintanceships that I made when I was studying at London University and at Kingsmead, Birmingham, fourteen years ago. The most startling changes in London are in the traffic increase and the modern buildings, which make London almost a new city for me."

Women More Masculine.
"But I have been particularly struck by the development of the British women towards a more masculine character than before. The most rank smoking departments in restaurants and trains are nowadays no safety place for the poor smoker like myself seeking only male companionship, while I notice in the women an apparently increased boldness and dash, due to their so-called emancipation from male domination."

This smiling, jolly leader of the Bantu race told me that he could not suppress a certain dissatisfaction at the apathy of the British public towards Empire problems. "We of the subject races expect that the grant of absolute self-government in the Dominions should lead to a continued interest on the part both of the Imperial Government and of the British general public."

"We therefore hope that missionary bodies in the British Isles will take steps to induce the public to take a more vivid interest in the domestic questions in South Africa and elsewhere."

Hertzog's Change of View.
Since he left South Africa last February, General Hertzog's four Native Bills had been much before the public in South Africa, and he noted with pleasure that the Prime Minister appeared to be making good use of the friendly suggestions of his local political opponents.

"It would perhaps encourage him," said Professor Jabavu, "if a general approbation could be conveyed to him from overseas, approving of his change of view."

"I am inclined to be more optimistic with regard to the future of race relations between white and black in South Africa," he

continued, "especially if the forces of moderation, justice and Christian goodwill are allowed full play in the formation of an amicable public opinion."

"For instance, the findings of the Jerusalem meeting of the International Missionary Council on inter-racial relationships should do much good by giving encouragement to the existent organisation there, such as the Native Welfare Societies, the European Bantu conferences of the Dutch Reformed Church, and the young generation of European students in the university colleges, who have attached themselves to the student Christian associations."

Jerusalem Meetings.

"The Jerusalem meeting was really most remarkable for the way in which nationals of various countries were encouraged to play their full part despite the many difficulties of language and the natural diffidence of many in such a large meeting."

"I was agreeably surprised by the way in which the most pressing problems of the age, such as racial and industrial problems, were handled under the leadership of experts such as Mr. R. H. Tawney, Mr. Harold Grimshaw, of the L.L.O., and Dr. Butterfield, the American agricultural authority, who placed their knowledge at the disposal of the conference."

"This enabled the Council to draw up schemes which will hardly need revision for 20 years. It also presents missionaries to the public in a new light, not as incompetent cranks but as people well abreast of modern developments of science and of thorough-going investigations."

Real World Message.

I also admired the generosity of spirit with which delicate questions such as inter-racial relations and war were dealt with by individuals holding diametrically opposite views. Here, as one member said, "We did not settle our differences, but transcended them."

"There was an admirable thoroughness about the findings which constitute a real message and policy which will probably be accepted unanimously by the entire world of Christendom."

"Much credit is due to the chairman, Dr. John R. Mott, for the way in which he ensured that each subject was led by capable openers, fully discussed even by the least prominent members, and efficiency collated into findings by groups who did their work admirably."

The business of the Embassy and Apollo Theatres has been incorporated under the title of the Hertzberg Peacock Enterprises, Fed. Inc. U.S.A. Mr. S. Hertzberg is Vice-President and Manager, while Mr. Luther M. Jee will be associated with him as Treasurer of the corporation.

LEPER JUDGE.

CALLS WOMEN "ALL
WRONG."

PHILOSOPHIC VIEWS.

Honolulu, May 30.—Hawaii's leper settlement at Kalaupapa has a magistrate who is a patient possessed of considerable local fame as a philosopher. He is Caesar S. Nascimento and in addition to dispensing justice he also presides over the post office.

One of his recent rulings came to light when a case was appealed. It was a disorderly conduct case wherein a husband received only a light fine.

"Some women make a big thing out of a small thing," wrote the magistrate, "women should think twice before making complaints. If police were not so hasty in making arrests on complaints by women life in Kalaupapa would be much more pleasant. Also the magistrate would not have to hear so many trivial disputes."—United Press.

LOVE AND LUNACY.

Discussion on the Currency and Banknotes Bill in the House of Commons recently was very technical.

Sir John Marriott (Con., York) said he had understood it was an open question whether love or drink or currency had contributed most to the increase of lunacy. After giving close and continuous attention to the debates on the present Bill, he had come to the conclusion deliberately that the last predisposing cause was the most imminent.



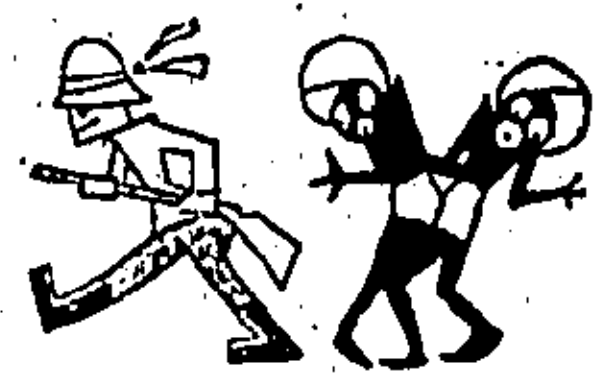
CHEERFUL AND EFFICIENT.

Bright and eager for the day's work, are those who keep the digestive organs in good working order with the aid of Pinkettes.

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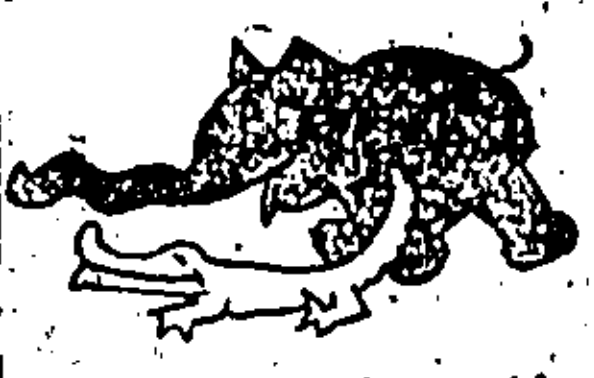
After Big Game!



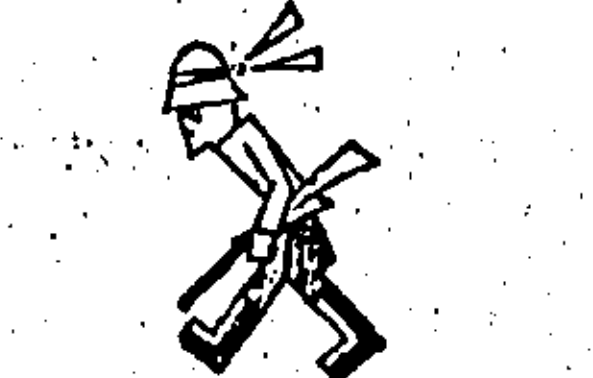
Whenever Captain Nimrod tore to hunt big game in Chokopore



Until his sorrows soothed by this he fell into a dream of bliss.



The Elephant and Crocodile Moved after him with happy smiles.



The Bison and the Kangaroo look right and disappeared from view.



These miles away (perhaps two) A tiger couchant in his den.



The Box-Constructing slithered by With untold yearnings in his eyes.



The Deer and the Wild Boar look right and disappeared from view.



Up he lay hope and smiled again And subtle fragrance in the air.



Now did the War Elephant long to join that captivated throng.



And so this clever fellow the Captain sought solace with a magnum "CAPSTAN"



Older than laws by men imposed. The Tiger started for the Captain.



Myra: The man who are the most in favour are the smokers who prefer the CAPSTAN favour.

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\$40,000

ARE we anywhere near it yet?
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Yes.

ABOUT how much its
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INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
THURSDAY, JUNE 21.	
Shanghai and Amoy	Yingchow.
Australia and Manila	Aki Maru
Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers, London 24th May and parcels, 17th May)	Rawalpindi
FRIDAY, JUNE 22.	
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Ranpura
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Taft
Straits	Yuen Sang
MONDAY, JUNE 25.	
Straits	Atsuta Maru
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Russia
FRIDAY, JUNE 29.	
Japan and Shanghai	Haruna Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.	
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Tai Hing 4.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, JUNE 21.	
Straits	Cymer 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
Manila	Margaret Dollar 3.30 p.m.
Holhow and Bangkok	Michael Jensen 5 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoilow & Haiphong	Song Bo 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Wei Hai Wei, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Rawalpindi 6 p.m.
FRIDAY, JUNE 22.	
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Menado Maru 8.30 a.m.
Japan	Aki Maru 9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning 2 p.m.
Straits and Calcutt. Parcels 5 p.m.	
Letters 5 p.m.	Namsang
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 21st July. K.P.O. Parcels 4.30 p.m. Registration (June 23rd) 9 a.m. Letters (June 23rd) 10 a.m. G.P.O. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (June 23rd) 9.45 a.m. Letters (June 23rd) 10.30 a.m.	Ranpura
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C.C. & S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C. 17th July. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (June 23rd) 9.15 a.m. Letters (June 23rd) 10 a.m.	Tyndareus
SATURDAY, JUNE 23.	
Australia and New Zealand via Singapore and Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 11th July. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Ranpura connecting with "Marilla" at Singapore.
Haiphong	Caravelas 2.30 p.m.
Amoy	Tamsang 5 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE SPEAKER'S RETIREMENT.

MORE TRIBUTES.

MR. WHITLEY AND DOMINIONS.

PRAYER TO THE KING.

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin moved a resolution which unanimously tendering the Commons' thanks to Mr. Whitley on the occasion of his retirement from the speakership. He paid a tribute to Mr. Whitley's wide humanity. Mr. Baldwin emphasised the Speaker's special interest in the Empire Parliamentary Association and said that he was convinced that the hospitality which the Speaker had extended to Dominions' legislators had been one of their most treasured recollections when they returned home.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Saklatvala joined in the tribute.

Mr. Whitley eloquently returned thanks. The House then adopted the resolution praying His Majesty to confer a signal mark of honour at the House's expense.—Reuter.

COURT CHALLENGE.

CHOPPING THE COCK'S HEAD IN A TEMPLE.

CHINESE TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

Akin to a trial by ordeal, the cutting of a cock's head (as a form of taking a severe oath) was suggested by a litigant in the Summary Court this morning.

He was Sze-To Ming, an engineer, who was sued by the Tung Hing firm for \$321.48. Defendant admitted the claim, except that he had paid sums of \$50, \$20 and \$5 without getting receipts for same. He was corroborated by a witness as having paid \$20 but he had no witness for the other payments, he said.

Twice he asked the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Jackson) to order plaintiff to take the suggested oath in a temple. His Lordship replied that it was up to defendant to prove that he had made the payments.

No instalments. When judgment was given for plaintiff for the sum claimed less \$20, defendant burst out:—"I will not be satisfied until he (the plaintiff) has chopped the cock's head with me."

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for plaintiff. An application by defendant to pay instalments of \$3 or \$10 a month—he was now earning \$40 a month—was opposed and His Lordship refused on the ground that the claim was for a trade debt and that defendant had had the use of the goods supplied.

WIFE'S CLAIM.

SUES FOR \$30 MONTHLY MAINTENANCE.

Mrs. Ng Wong She sued her husband Ng Chung-sau for her monthly maintenance of \$30 before Major C. Willson, O.B.E., at the Central Magistracy this morning.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for complainant and defendant was unrepresented.

Mr. Russ said the Court had ordered defendant to pay his wife \$7 a week or \$30 a month but the defendant had failed to comply with the judgment.

Defendant said that he was out of employment and could not afford to pay. Having learnt that the defendant was \$37 in arrears, His Worship ordered defendant to pay \$7 a week or in default 14 days' imprisonment, the first instalment to be paid on June 25.

London, June 18.—The House of Commons to-day began a detailed examination of the Government's Rating Relief Bill, and rejected amendments in favour of restricting the relief to necessities areas and of cutting out agriculture from the scheme of relief. The Labour amendments suggested that the money saved this way should be extended to the relief of all forms of transport.—Reuter.

THE MILL STRIKE OUT BOMBAY.

HOW IT STANDS.

STILL NEGOTIATING: HOPEFUL SIGNS.

OWNERS' PROPOSALS.

Bombay, Yesterday. Representatives of the mill-owners and the strikers have been exploring ways and means towards arriving at a settlement of the mill strike, and it is understood that the representatives of the Strike Committee are considering the owners' proposals as to a standardisation of the hours of work.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

LORD CUSHENDEN'S REPLY.

London, Yesterday. In the House of Lords, Lord Cecil moved that it was desirable that the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva should again meet early and in any case before the meeting of the next Assembly.

The mover said that no progress towards disarmament had been made since the Spring of last year. He criticised the British Government's negative attitude.

Lord Cushenden pointed out that difficult problems had constantly arisen when the disarmament question was being considered. He defended the Government's attitude towards the proposals made and repudiated the suggestion that Lord Parmour for Great Britain had acted obstructively. "We had done infinitely more to promote and resort to arbitration than any country except the United States and we have been the foremost in directing practical disarmament," Lord Cushenden declared that useful decisions with regard to disarmament could only be arrived at by the greatest patience and forbearance, and he suggested the substitution of the words "if possible" for "in any case" in Lord's Cecil's resolution.

This was agreed to.—Reuter.

COTTON TRADE.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FEDERATION.

A NEW POLICY.

London, Yesterday. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners have recommended the American Yarn Spinning Section to revert to organise short-time working and to curtail their production by 50 per cent.

A ballot will be taken immediately.

The Master Cotton Spinners will ask a vote of the owners of at least 90 per cent. instead of 80 per cent. of spindles in favour of the recommendation before the scheme is applied.

The new policy, if approved, will begin on July 2.—Reuter.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Vienna, Yesterday. The Austro-American Treaty of Amity and Trade has been signed. It is based on the most favoured nation treatment and contains detailed stipulations regarding the legal status of their respective nationals.—Reuter.

FRANC STABILISATION.

Paris, Yesterday. The Cabinet will decide on Saturday afternoon the rate of the franc's stabilisation, which Parliament will discuss the same night.—Havas.

A specimen of the anti-Japanese propaganda that is being circulated has been sent to a Singapore newspaper office. It concludes with the warning, "Be Persistent and keep within the law." Possibly those who are distributing this propaganda, comments the "Straits Times," are unaware that any form of organised anti-Japanese agitation is breaking the law, and that the courts are not likely to be lenient with persons brought before them for such offences.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The clearing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2/0 3/16.

THE "FRIENDSHIP" FLIERS.

NOW IN LONDON.

MISS EARTHART'S CANDID STATEMENT.

HOPES TO MEET THE KING.

London, Yesterday.

Miss Earhart and her companions, Stultz and Gordon the flight had a memorable reception at Southampton, where the police had difficulty in preventing mobbing by an enthusiastic crowd, which included a host of Americans.

Miss Earhart stated to Reuter that she was of opinion that the success of the trip was due to Stultz's experience in night-flying. He controlled the machine practically throughout most wonderfully and in awful weather. She ridiculed the story that she had undertaken the journey to restore the financial position of her family and said that her vocation was that of a "social worker." She was not a qualified pilot and did not intend to adopt aviation professionally.

Asked if she was going to see the King, she replied: "Rather if he asks me."

All later left for London by train.

Avoiding "Lionising." On their arrival in London the "Friendship" fliers were quickly shepherded into the interior of a hotel to avoid the "lionising" of the crowds.—Reuter.

"PRINCESS XENIA."

NEW ENGINE NECESSARY FOR FLIGHT'S RESUMPTION.

Bushire, Yesterday.

The engine of the "Princess Xenia" has partially seized up and a new engine will be necessary before the flight can be resumed.—Reuter.

[The "Princess Xenia" is the machine in which Capt. C. D. Barnard and Flying Officer E. H. Elliot, with the Duchess of Bedford as a passenger, were attempting to fly to India in four stages, taking with them the film of the Derby.]

TWO THIEVES.

SMARTLY CAUGHT BY A WATCHMAN.

The theft of a purse containing \$1.26 in Chinese currency, a pair of lenses and two five-cent receipt stamps, resulted in two Chinese, a youth of 14 and a man of 26, being sent to jail by Major C. Willson, O.B.E., at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

The theft occurred in the Chinese section of the city. A district watchman saw the youth take the purse from the pocket of a Chinese pedestrian and pass it to the man, and he promptly arrested them both.

With the assistance of another watchman, who came up immediately afterwards, the two prisoners were searched, the purse being found on one of the men. Three months' hard labour was awarded the elder thief. Sentence on the youth, who had a previous conviction, was suspended for further investigation, as on being searched he had on his person \$30 in Canton currency, which the police suspect is stolen money.

DRUG TRAFFICKING?

At the Central Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning, four Chinese were charged with having in their possession 16 ounces of morphia, at the Tai Chiu Kwok Restaurant.

Sergeant Orem prosecuted the second defendant, Wong Faw, and Mr. P. M. Hodgson the third, Man Ying.

Prisoners were remanded in custody until Wednesday morning.

Madrid, Yesterday.—A decree has been issued forbidding all political discussion or propaganda by private organisations. The Government has threatened to suppress all newspapers opposing the Spanish petroleum monopoly.—Reuter.

"A WORK OF GENIUS"!

SUSPENSE, romance, thrills and exquisite beauty in a magnificent screen drama produced by the celebrated German director, F. W. Murnau, at a cost of £1,000,000!

Sunrise

With

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and

GEORGE O'BRIEN

"Photography and technical effects are marvellous. The production is a work of genius."—SUNDAY EXPRESS.

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At 2.30, 5.00 & 7.15 p.m. \$1.20, 80 cts., 60 cts., & 40 cts.
At 9.30 p.m. \$2.00, \$1.20, 80 cts., & 60 cts.
Service men in uniform 60 cts. to back stalls & 40 cts. to front stalls at all performances.

AT THE

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TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

COMEDY and drama in an intimate story of silk stockings:—



ANKLES PREFERRED

With

MADGE BELLAMY.

J. F. MacDonald—Lawrence Gray.

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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

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VA Comedy Film Built Around the Army of Occupation!

LYA DE PUTTI and MALCOLM MACDOUGALL

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

BUCK PRIVATES

AT THE

STAR

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY.

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